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The fifty-first volume of the Maryland Archives, the fifth of the Court Series, is one of the outstanding issues of this distinguished series. Aside from the inherent interest of the body of the text itself, the letter of transmittal which serves as a preface to the work, contains a comprehensive summary of the matter and is in effect an important historical paper in itself. This is followed by an "Introduction to the Legal Procedure" contributed by the Honorable Carroll T. Bond, Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals; and this in turn is followed by a scholarly monograph "The First Century of the Court of Chancery" an illuminating discussion of the history and growth of the Chancery procedure of this State. In the preparation of the legal section of the index, the Editor has had the collaboration of Herbert T. Tiffany, Esq. the Reporter of the Court of Appeals, so that the volume is of the greatest interest and value to the legal profession, as well as to the lay reader. Volume fifty-one is an honor to the Society, to the editor, and to his distinguished collaborators.

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THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN MARYLAND 1753 TO 1756.

PAUL H. GIDDENS
ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Between 1690 and 1763 Great Britain engaged in four struggles with her great rival, France, for the supremacy of trade and dominion of the New World. The first three conflicts ended without settling the important issues at stake in North America, of which the most outstanding was the domination of the West. The French claimed, under the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix-la-Chapelle, all the territory drained by the Ohio and its tributaries. Under the sea-to-sea charters the English claimed the same region. From the French point of view, the Ohio valley was an essential link between the colonies on the St. Lawrence and those on the Mississippi; the loss of that link would be a serious blow to the integrity of their North American Empire. The English were equally sure that French settlements on the western rivers would block their natural advance from the seaboard. Thus both sides had aggressive plans for expansion. The object of each was to seize desirable territory, re-enforce the hold on trade routes, favorably influence the Indian tribes, extend trade relations, and make treaties with them. All of these things were done with about equal rapidity by both French and English. In 1744 at a great council in Lancaster, the Iroquois granted control of the Ohio country north of the river to the English. Five years later the

Crown, in order to thwart the designs of the French, granted a half million acres of land on the Ohio to the Ohio Company for the purposes of trade and colonization. Moreover, by 1750 English traders and settlers in large numbers were pouring over the Alleghenies in search of new fields to exploit. It was estimated in 1748 that during a single season three hundred British traders made their way into the Ohio Valley. Meanwhile the French were busy throwing a cordon of forts around the English colonies. In 1749 the French Governor sent Céléron de Bienville to take possession of the Ohio points, discover the temper of the Indians, and drive out the British traders. Céléron made the trip, buried lead plates setting forth French title to the region, and took formal possession of the country. But his warnings had no deterring effect upon the British traders, and in 1752 the French established armed posts at Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, and Venango. Quickly the forces were gathering in the wilderness along the frontier, as well as in Europe, for a more decisive struggle than any which had preceded.

Governor Horatio Sharpe's tenure of office coincided with the very opening and progress of the last Anglo-French contest for colonial supremacy. Just three months after his arrival in Maryland came a warning word from London to all the colonial Governors to beware of an expected attack upon the King's dominions by a large party of hostile Indians led by some regular French troops.¹ Holderness, Secretary of State, instructed the Governors that if English territory was violated, force should meet force, but under no circumstances were they to make the King appear as the aggressor. If invasion came, the legislatures were to be hurriedly convened and strongly urged to grant generously both men and supplies for mutual assistance. Sharpe presented this letter to the Maryland Assembly on November 5, 1753, and asked for a revival of the law of 1704 levying a duty of 3d. per hogshead on all tobacco exported for the purchase of

¹ Horatio Sharpe, *Correspondence of Governor Horatio Sharpe* (Archives of Maryland), William Hand Browne, editor, Baltimore, 1888, Vol. I, pp. 3-4. (Hereinafter referred to as *Sharpe Cor.*)

arms and ammunition without which Maryland would be unable to assist her neighbors in this hour of danger. The Assembly was not impressed with the impending danger and informed Sharpe that "We shall cheerfully contribute as far as we are able, towards defending them against the Attacks of their Enemies: But as there does not appear, at present, to be any pressing Occasion for imposing a Tax upon the People for these Purposes, we hope, that our Unwillingness to do it at this Time, will be rather ascribed to the real Motive of our Conduct, a prudent Care of and Regard to, the Interest of our Constituents, than any Disinclination to the Service recommended."² The law of 1704 was not revived.

While the Maryland Assembly sat in session and denied danger, young Washington was sent by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia to the Ohio country to inquire of the French on what ground and by what authority they dared to enter on English soil. Washington's order to the invaders to withdraw met a flat refusal and thus began the last and greatest struggle of the French and English for the possession of the vast Mississippi Valley region. Dinwiddie took prompt measures to eject the French invaders and in January, 1754, called upon the neighboring troops for aid in organizing an expedition against the enemy.³ Provincial troops were asked to assemble early in March at Wills Creek, the rendezvous, and thence proceed westward under the Virginia commanding officer. In response, Sharpe summoned the Assembly and on February 26, presented Dinwiddie's call for aid, also an order from the Board of Trade to send commissioners to Albany for an Indian conference in June. "Your results on these several Letters," Sharpe said to the Assembly, "I have the most sanguine Hopes, will give the strongest Testimony of your Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and demonstrate you to be truly Guardians of the Interest, Safety,

² *Votes and Proceedings of the Lower House of Assembly of the Province of Maryland*, November, 1753, pp. 50, 73. (Hereinafter referred to as *Votes and Pro. L. H.*)

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 10, 33.

and Honour of your Constituents.”⁴ His appeal for loyal action met only a week of debate and discussion. It did not appear to the lower house that “any Invasion or hostile Attempt has been made against this or any other of his Majesty’s Colonies” and that it was necessary “to make any Provision for an armed Force, which must inevitably load us with great Expence, and which cannot, as we conceive, under the Restrictions of the Royal Order, signified by the Earl of Holderness’s Letter to your Excellency, effectually Co-operate, except in Case of an Invasion, with that of any other Colony.”⁵ In other words, the Assembly pleaded the danger of expense; the members held there was no evidence of actual invasion. Pennsylvania likewise refused to aid Virginia for the same reason. The Maryland Assembly now took an attitude which it followed throughout the entire war. Sharpe tried hard to persuade the legislature that the activities of the French in the Ohio country were flagrant acts of hostility, but in vain. The Assembly, in an address to Sharpe prepared by Mathew Tilghman, Henry Hall, Dr. Charles Carroll, and Dr. Alexander Hamilton contended that Virginia was not in need of assistance and a second time refused to respond to the distress call.⁶ Disappointed, Sharpe prorogued the Assembly without obtaining a penny either to help Virginia or send commissioners to the Albany conference. For the latter end, the lower house readily voted £500 to be raised by appropriating money arising from licenses granted to hawkers, peddlers, and ordinary keepers as well as fines and forfeitures.⁷ Lord Baltimore claimed the right to all such monies and the upper house refused to approve the bill. “I am thoroughly convince’d of your assiduous endeavors with your People,” Dinwiddie wrote to Sharpe in consoling him over the barren results of his meeting with the Maryland Assembly, “but there is no resisting an ill-founded Prejudice: if they wou’d look forward & consider the dismal Consequences that

⁴ *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, February, 1754, p. 2; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 38.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

⁶ *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, March, 1754, pp. 9-21.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

must follow the Settlement of the French so near our Frontiers, they certainly wou'd chearfully assist with a proper Supply; as it's easier to prevent their settling, than dislodge them when settled; besides they ought to shew themselves good Subjects in complying with his Majesty's Commands for a mutual Supply."⁸

The controversy over the right to the money arising from licenses granted to hawkers, peddlers, and ordinary keepers as well as fines and forfeitures was a revival of an old quarrel.⁹ According to an act of 1678, every ordinary keeper was required to purchase an annual license and the lord proprietor received the revenue. Until 1689, Lord Baltimore gave the proceeds to his secretary, but after the establishment of royal government, the lower house contended all such monies belonged to the public and should be used only for such purposes as the Assembly directed. After the restoration of Maryland to proprietary government, Lord Baltimore gave the money to his two secretaries, and then asked the Assembly to approve the appropriation. At first it refused to do anything of the kind, but finally agreed to give the money to the proprietor in grateful acknowledgment of his service to the Protestants. The law continued in force until 1739 when it failed of renewal. From 1740 to 1754 the money was appropriated to redeem bills of credit issued during the third intercolonial war. But the new proprietor, Frederick, claimed such appropriations as violations of his property rights and instructed Sharpe to pass no such acts for the future. Under the conditions a clash was inevitable and the difference assumed an unfortunate form during the fourth intercolonial war. The lower house took the attitude of stubbornly maintaining the popular rights regardless of the consequences. The proprietor, firm in the legality of his position, avowed that his subjects had no rights except those bestowed by him. Irreconcilable were the two positions. A similar controversy existed over the right

⁸ *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 42.

⁹ Newton D. Mereness, *Maryland as a Proprietary Province*, New York, 1901, pp. 353-361.

to money arising from fines and forfeitures. Until 1739 fines and forfeitures on almost every breach of the penal laws went to the proprietor and no account rendered the public. The lower house after 1739 insisted upon the money being used for the support of the government. Compromise upon this disputed point was also impossible. As for the money arising from licenses issued to hawkers and peddlers, the proprietor stoutly opposed its appropriation to public use. With the lower house constantly insisting upon appropriating the funds from these different sources to such uses as it directed and the proprietor equally determined not to yield, legislative deadlocks ensued and prevented Maryland from participating in the fourth inter-colonial war.

While the Maryland legislature sat in an attitude of indifference, North Carolina voted £12,000 proclamation money and Virginia appropriated £10,000 to drive back the invaders.¹⁰ Late in 1753 the energetic Dinwiddie sent Colonel Trent with a small detachment to build a fort at the forks of the Ohio, but Trent's little party had to yield to a superior French force, which proceeded to establish Fort Duquesne. Sharpe again called the Assembly in the hope that Trent's withdrawal, Dinwiddie's repeated solicitations, the generous supplies granted by Virginia and North Carolina, and the general feeling of alarm would be sufficient to cause the Assembly to grant men and money.¹¹ A grant of £3,000 was made, but the bill was loaded with obnoxious clauses appropriating the money from licenses of hawkers and peddlers which killed its passage.¹² Sharpe summed up the situation in these words to Secretary Calvert, "You will see that I am reduced to great Streights, by the People's determined Resolution to make his Majesty's Service and His Ldp's Interest clash if by any means it can be so brought about. . . ." ¹³ Assemblymen were so indifferent and perverse

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 39, 42.

¹¹ *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, May, 1754, pp. 2-3.

¹² *Ibid.*, pp. 12, 21-25, 40.

¹³ *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 62.

to the apparent crisis that all they did, according to Sharpe, was to consider how to save their faces and yet seem disposed to encourage sending an expedition westward.¹⁴ The Assembly appropriated £500, however, to buy a present for the Indians and £150 for sending two commissioners to Albany.¹⁵ Immediately, Benjamin Tasker, Jr., and Major Abraham Barnes, the commissioners appointed, prepared to leave for New York.

Sharpe attributed the continued obstinacy of the Assembly to two factors. One was the approach of a new election which had no little influence upon the conduct of the delegates. He said, "It is too notorious that They always shew greater Backwardness in every last session to do any thing generous, lest it should induce their Electors to reject them when they offer themselves Candidates at the ensuing Election."¹⁶ The other was the fact that "our people could not as yet see things in their proper light & seemed to think the Occasion of the present Dispute was who should possess Lands the Lord knows where by the Determination of which they would reap no Benefit seeing the lands were already granted by his Majesty to the Ohio Company."¹⁷ With a definite western boundary and no opportunity to acquire territory as a result of war, Maryland refused to tax herself for the benefit of Virginia and the Ohio Company. Nor did Pennsylvania, with a fairly definite western boundary, come to the aid of Virginia and a company which had been organized in a large part to obtain a share in the Ohio Indian trade then monopolized by the Pennsylvania traders.

While the Maryland Assembly wrangled, the main body of Virginians under Washington moved on to recover the ground lost by Trent only to be defeated at Great Meadows by a stronger French force from Fort Duquesne. As the colonials withdrew from the Ohio Valley, the French were left in supreme control. Once more Dinwiddie called upon Maryland to aid the Virginia forces move against the French before winter set in. He made it clear that Virginia would probably not raise any more troops

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 69.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 67, 68.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 56, 70.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 197-198.

unless Maryland showed a disposition to lend a hand. The Virginia governor hoped Sharpe would send one hundred men to join the forces under Colonel James Innes and march against Fort Duquesne or else build a fort on Red Stone Creek or some other point.¹⁸ With whatever troops remained, Dinwiddie suggested that Sharpe construct a magazine near Wills Creek large enough for fifteen hundred men and build a road from Rock Creek to that place.

Under these circumstances Governor Sharpe did not hesitate to meet the Assembly on July 17, and in a passionate appeal declared, "The Designs of the French must now be evident to every one: They have openly, in Violation of all Treaties, invaded his Majesty's Territories, and committed most violent Acts of Hostility, by attacking and intirely defeating the Virginia Troops under Col. Washington. In this Emergency, the Hopes and Expectations of our neighbors, whom, in Duty, Honour, and Interest, we are engaged to support and defend, are fixed upon us for Assistance; and what must the World think of our Conduct, or what Calamities may we not expect, if, from an unreasonable Parsimony, we coldly look on, while they are cut to Pieces? The boundless Ambition of the Common Enemy, and the cruel Rage of their savage Allies, now upon our Borders, flushed with Victory, indispensably require a vigorous and immediate Exertion of all our Powers, to check their Progress."¹⁹ Because frontier inhabitants were "strangely terrified" and talked of deserting their homes, the lower house voted £6,000.²⁰ Taking advantage of the colony's distress to wrest a concession

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 76-77. Under Colonel Innes were to be the following troops:

Independent Company from South Carolina.....	100 men
Independent Company from New York.....	160
Virginia Regiment.....	300
North Carolina.....	350
Maryland Company.....	100

1,010

¹⁹ *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, July, 1754, p. 2.

²⁰ *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 88, 199; *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, July, 1754, pp. 5-9.

from the proprietor, the delegates included among the means of raising the grant, money arising from licenses on ordinaries, hawkers, and peddlers. The lower house was more concerned in gaining its way against Lord Baltimore than in defending the frontier. While the bill was pending before the upper house, instructions from the proprietor arrived directing Sharpe not to approve any law drawing in question his right to the money arising from licenses on ordinaries, hawkers, and peddlers.²¹ Under the pressure of war, however, Sharpe and the upper house yielded and approved the bill. To salve their conscience, the latter argued that the point in dispute had been conceded in times of less imminent danger, that the act would not hinder the proprietor from claiming the revenue at the expiration of the law, and that only one-half the money arising from forfeiture of hawkers and peddlers was appropriated by the bill.

With the passage of the law, Sharpe promptly prepared to aid Virginia.²² He directed the opening of the road from Rock Creek to Wills Creek; he ordered the militiamen to hold themselves in readiness; he sent ammunition to Frederick; and instructed Colonel Thomas Cresap, who lived on a large plantation about fifteen miles from Wills Creek, to purchase enough meat and flour to last one hundred men a year. Commissions were issued for raising one or two companies and recruiting proceeded briskly, aided by a popular military song especially written for the Maryland independent company. It ran, in part:²³

Over the Hills with Heart we go,
To fight the proud insulting Foe;
Our Country calls, and we'll obey
Over the Hills, and far Away.

CHORUS:

Over the Mountains' dreary Waste,
To Meet the Enemy we haste,

²¹ *Sharpe Co.*, Vol. I, pp. 81, 88, 89, 94, 199; *Proceedings of the Council Maryland* (Archives of Maryland), Willam Hand Browne, editor, Baltimore, 1911, Vol. XXXI, p. 38. (Hereinafter referred to as *Council Pro.*)

²² *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 80, 94, 97, 200.

²³ *Maryland Gazette*, September 19, 1754.

Our King commands and we'll obey
Over the Hills and far away.

No Popery nor Slavery
No arbitrary Pow'r for me.
But Royal George's righteous Cause
The Protestant and British Laws.

.
Whoe'er is bold, whoe'er is free
Will join and come along with me;
To drive the French without Delay,
Over the Hills, and far Away.

.
On fair Ohio's Banks we Stand
Musket and Bayonet in Hand;
The French are beat, they dare not stay
But trust to their Heels and run away.

On August 15, 1755, the *Maryland Gazette* reported, "We are now every Day raising Recruits to go against the French at the Ohio." By late September, fifty men were ready to march under Captain John Dagworthy of Worcester County.²⁴

Now that Maryland was ready to cooperate in a western expedition it was the action of the Virginia legislature which stood in the way. It granted £20,000, but attached an amendment for paying the attorney-general £2,500 toward his expenses to England to complain against Dinwiddie.²⁵ Although the Assembly tried to take advantage of the frontier's distress to force Dinwiddie's acceptance of an objectionable item, the bill was killed. As a further check to Dinwiddie's plans, all the North Carolina troops had been disbanded due to political mismanagement.²⁶ The soldiers and officers were so well paid that the £12,000 voted was entirely spent before the troops left the province. Without funds, many of his troops wounded, others unfit, there was naught Dinwiddie could do but abandon the proposed campaign. One can appreciate Dinwiddie's lament. "A Governor in the Discharge of His Duty to his King and Country is

²⁴ *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 94.

²⁵ Hayes Baker-Crothers, *Virginia and the French and Indian War*, Chicago, 1928, pp. 33-34.

²⁶ *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 94, 96.

much to be pitied, when it's considered his Transactions with an obstinate Assembly; full of their own opinions & entirely deaf to Arguments & reason; I assure I am heartily fatigued & quiet weary with the unjust opposition to every Thing proposed to them for the Gen. Good, & without the Government take some Steps to assist us I fear the Consequence from the undefatigable Motions of the Enemy." ²⁷ In his despair of loyal cooperation from the colonial assemblies, Dinwiddie was driven to the conclusion that Parliament should compel them to grant supplies for defensive purposes. Sharpe wrote home suggesting either a poll tax or stamp tax as one of the best methods of raising funds if Parliament decided to tax the colonies. ²⁸

Under the circumstances Dinwiddie sent fifty men to join the independent companies from New York and South Carolina at Wills Creek. ²⁹ He directed Colonel Innes to take possession of the Ohio Company's warehouse and use all the men to construct a fort. Dinwiddie ordered the one hundred remaining Virginia troops to patrol the frontier. Recruiting in Maryland stopped and the fifty men already raised were also sent to Wills Creek to discipline themselves and await the spring drive. ³⁰ Nothing more could be done to repel the enemy until a greater number of troops were raised.

Early in July, 1754, Governor Sharpe was commissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel of Foot in the West Indies and at the same time was appointed commander-in-chief of all the American forces. A number of influential Englishmen were responsible for the appointment. ³¹ A Quaker merchant and banker, John Hanbury, who had extensive trade relations with Maryland and Virginia, probably first suggested Sharpe's name. John and

²⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 96, 97, 99.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 99.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 96-97. There were 260 men in the independent companies of New York and South Carolina.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 98.

³¹ *British Transcripts* CO5:211, p. 105, Library of Congress; *Council Pro.*, Vol. XXXII, p. 52; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 72-74, 102-103, 109, 120; A. M. Schlesinger, "Maryland's Share in the Last Intercolonial War," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. VII, pp. 135-137.

William Sharpe also eagerly sought their brother's appointment. Likewise, Secretary Calvert and Lord Baltimore warmly advocated it. Lord Anson, a Captain Tomlinson, and a Mr. Adair apparently had some connection with the affair, but the exact relation is unknown. The royal commission, carried by Arthur Dobbs, the newly-appointed governor of North Carolina, reached Williamsburg on October 7. As soon as Sharpe learned of Dobbs' arrival, he set out for that city to confer with both Dinwiddie and Dobbs as to the most expedient measures for promoting the public service and spending the £10,000 sent by the King.³² They decided to raise seven hundred men besides the three independent companies then at Wills Creek and attack Fort Duquesne before winter set in. Once the fort was taken, they would erect another on an island in the Ohio opposite Duquesne. The lack of men precluded any other operations. As it was, Sharpe feared the strength of the enemy in those parts and realized that their superior knowledge of the country, their numerous Indian alliances, and unanimity of opinion among the French gave tremendous advantages to the enemy. Despite the odds, there was hope, for Virginia now voted £20,000 gold currency and New York £5,000.³³ These appropriations plus the £10,000 brought by Dobbs would provide for the seven hundred men.

With a real sense of responsibility of the important task facing him, Sharpe returned to Annapolis and began active preparations for executing the plan of operations.³⁴ Letters were dispatched to Governors Morris, Shirley, Belcher, and De Lancey informing them of the campaign and asking for generous support; inquiry about the number of the enemy at Venango and at a fort on Buffalo River was made; he also inquired whether there was a good road to either of these forts through the back settlements of Pennsylvania; and Captain Dagworthy of the Maryland independent company was ordered to resume recruiting. Those Germans capable of bearing arms were encouraged

³² *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, 103-105.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 121-124.

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 104.

to enlist, but whatever courage or military skill they possessed quickly vanished and none volunteered. A full Maryland company, however, was recruited and encamped at Wills Creek by the middle of November, 1755.³⁵

Dinwiddie also put a considerable number of recruiting officers into the field, but doubted their ability to enlist many men. In December, he sent forty-four men to Alexandria and one hundred and fifty to Fredericksburg. By the first of the year, the Virginia forces numbered about five hundred and Dinwiddie had hopes of raising the total to eight hundred.³⁶ For twelve months Governor Belcher had been urging the New Jersey Assembly "in the most pungent manner" to do something. It finally granted £6,000, but the bill had to be sent to England for approval which occasioned delay.³⁷ Morris of Pennsylvania could not promise any aid because of differences between the chief executive and Assembly over issuing paper money; Massachusetts and New York were too busy putting their own frontiers in a state of defense; South Carolina was slow to act; and nothing was expected from North Carolina. Even though Virginia and Maryland might loyally respond, Sharpe did not hope "with such parcimonious Supplies as these to be able to execute the Commission I am honoured with with any great Eclat. . . ." ³⁸

About the middle of November, Sharpe set out for Wills Creek to see if conditions warranted an immediate advance against Fort Duquesne; his hopes were shattered. He found an exceedingly small stockaded fort, not over one hundred and twenty feet on its exterior side.³⁹ Furthermore, it was not strategically located; a high hill overlooked the fort and it was possible for the enemy to fire directly into the center. Sharpe immediately ordered the Maryland company to build a larger stockade upon more elevated ground, leaving the first one to be used as a warehouse.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 110, 116.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 110.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 110, 147.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 113, 136, 142.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 126.

Encamped at Wills Creek were over three hundred men.⁴⁰ The Maryland company was incomplete and undisciplined, yet equal to any there. There were one hundred and twenty "discontented, unruly & mutinous" men from Virginia. The three independent companies from South Carolina and New York fell far short of Sharpe's expectations. They were in such poor condition that St. Clair, Braddock's quartermaster, later discharged forty as unfit for service. The situation was aggravated by much ill-feeling among all the officers. "The officers who bore his Majesty's Commission," declared Sharpe, "would not deign to rank with those who served under his Governor's Commissions . . . Such Jealousies & Enemities subsisted between the Officers of the Carolina Independants & the Virg. Regiment that their Meeting would have been attended with innumerable Mischiefs & Confusion, perhaps the greater the Number of such Troops as these the greater had been the Danger of a Miscarriage had I ventured to make an Attempt."⁴¹ Vain were Sharpe's efforts to persuade them to agree.

Sharpe was startled when he discovered no more provisions in the fort than would supply the troops for one day. Fortunately, Colonel Cresap had laid in 29,138 pounds of pork and 14,197 pounds of beef more than necessary to supply the Maryland company, so Sharpe ordered these supplies turned over to the forces at Wills Creek.⁴² The lack of salt and receptacles for curing meat held up killing the cattle purchased and driven to the fort. They were allowed to range in the woods, which necessitated hiring herdsmen and increased expenses. Sharpe instructed Dinwiddie to procure salt, casks, and barrels and send them instantly to the base of operations. He also purchased teams and wagons to transport foodstuffs, arms, ammunitions, and other warlike stores to the fort.

Public credit had sunk to a very low ebb "by the Inability or negligence of the Chief Commissary of Stores & a parcel of Dirty

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 141-142, 168, 173, 229.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 106, 174, 229.

⁴² *Ibid.*, pp. 138, 144, 149-150, 155, 200.

Fellows that being employed as his Deputies had contracted Debts with the Country people for a thousand pounds & upwards without making any payments.”⁴³ Instead of paying off the creditors, one of the Virginia agents, Gist, had used the money to purchase goods with which to trade on his own account. Dinwiddie was greatly shocked to learn of the corruption since every demand brought in against the public had been paid.

Experience indicated that the colonies were not equipped to wage war on any considerable scale. Operating against an enemy far removed required moving troops and stores away from a settled base through mountains and forests unbroken without roads. The colonies were totally unprepared for the task because for years there had been no pressure on the frontier. They lacked an organized militia, a dependable transport service, an efficient commissary, and munitions of war. Moreover, the spirit of service was low, legislatures were reluctant to vote money, people were slow to enlist, and petty jealousies existed among the officers. Indeed, the colonies labored under severe handicaps.

Conditions at Wills Creek convinced Sharpe that the troops could never be well provisioned and equipped unless a systematic plan was adopted. He outlined to Dinwiddie a more efficient scheme for managing the commissary department.⁴⁴ A commissary of reputation, fortune, and ability must be appointed and assisted by a deputy and clerk. Contracting for provisions should be entrusted to the commissary. The deputy should always be stationed at the base of operations to receive, cure, and deliver provisions as well as keep the books. He should know about the contracts made and notify the commanding officer in case of failure to comply with the terms. Whenever the troops left Wills Creek the deputy should follow along and issue provisions. Dinwiddie accepted the plan and proceeded to appoint a commissary, Charles Dick, and a deputy, Thomas Walker,

⁴³ *Ibid.*, pp. 139-140, 144, 150, 201, 226.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 136-137, 143, 149.

both men of wealth. The adoption of Sharpe's ideas made possible the gradual accumulation of stores which ultimately proved immensely valuable to Braddock.

Sharpe hurriedly returned home to meet an Assembly newly-elected but not entirely new in personnel. Thirty-eight out of a membership of fifty-eight had served in the preceding Assembly which augured little change in attitude. The governor, in his message of December 12, tried to impress the Assembly with the progress of the French power in gaining control of the Ohio Valley, in securing the fur trade, in depopulating the colonies and terrifying the settlers. He hoped that their pride in having the governor of the colony distinguished with the chief command over the American forces would lead to generous grants. "And, Gentlemen," concluded the chief executive, "as my future Reputation will, in a great Measure, depend on the Issue of this Meeting, I cannot help again repeating my Hopes, that your Resolves will be such, as must demand my Acknowledgements, and make it my future constant study to express my Gratitude, by my Endeavors to promote, to the utmost of my Ability, the Welfare and Prosperity of the People you are here to represent."⁴⁵ The lower house assured Sharpe that it would promptly grant supplies "as far as our Circumstances will admit" and five days later voted £7,000, of which £4,000 was to be an issue of paper money redeemable in money derived from hawkers, peddlers, and ordinary licenses.⁴⁶ Sharpe refused his assent to the bill and when the house, to his surprise, asked to be prorogued, he assented. Neither a sense of pride nor a sense of danger moved the Assembly; the determination to vote money on its own terms was uppermost. Two external factors helped to mold the refractory attitude. When it was learned that English troops were coming to the defense of the colonies the news did not hearten the Assembly to exert itself, but rather wait upon English support.⁴⁷ And there was the

⁴⁵ *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, December, 1754, pp. 2-3.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 11-12, 17, 18-19; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 148, 158, 162.

⁴⁷ *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 229.

poor example of Pennsylvania where the struggle over issuing paper currency ended in a deadlock between the Assembly and Governor. Sharpe felt certain that the conduct of Pennsylvania "whose Assembly was then & had been some time sitting influenced but too much I doubt their minds & Behavior & made them averse . . . to granting any further Supplies, unless by an addition to the paper Cash already circulating in this Government, to which Scheme as it evidently appeared pregnant with many Evils & much Detriment to the province in general the Upper House of Assembly refused their concurrence."⁴⁸

Sharpe in deep regret and bitter chagrin was forced to abandon his campaign. The odds were tremendously against him; the want of aid from the colonies, including his own province, the deplorable conditions at Wills Creek, and the news that twelve hundred additional French and Indians had arrived at Fort Duquesne in December shattered his plans.⁴⁹ "Since my Appointment to the Command of the American Forces," Sharpe wrote to his brother, "I don't doubt but every Body on your Side the Atlantick have been in constant Expectations of hearing of some Exploit in America in Consequence of his Majesty's honouring me with such a Commission."⁵⁰ But the reasons for his inability to win a brilliant victory are clear. And as for Maryland, Sharpe said, "His Majesty's & the Proprietary's Interest & Instructions must be made to clash & no money is to be raised unless his Lordship's private Claims be made submit to the Demands & Caprice of an infatuated Assembly."⁵¹

Early in January, 1755, Sir Thomas Robinson, Secretary of State, informed Sharpe that a "General Officer of Rank & Capacity" had been appointed his successor. England realized that the task of driving back the French could not be left to the colonies. They had shown themselves uninterested in the West and the pressure on the frontier was not yet great enough to make them act. Such a situation awakened the home authorities to the importance of helping the colonists assert the right of

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 165.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 141, 164, 174.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 173.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, p. 174.

Great Britain in the West. The net result was the shipment to Virginia of £10,000, two thousand stands of arms, two British regiments of five hundred each, and the appointment of General Edward Braddock as commander-in-chief of the American forces.

In his short tenure as commander-in-chief, Sharpe served well. He made every possible effort to execute faithfully his commission and capture Fort Duquesne. No one could have been more aggressive or more anxious to drive back the French than Sharpe. It was unfortunate that so many different insurmountable obstacles conspired to prevent his advances upon Duquesne. Most of his time was spent in appealing to the colonies for aid, directing the enlistment of men, reviewing troops, rebuilding the fort at Wills Creek, reorganizing the commissary department, and collecting provisions which later were of inestimable value to General Braddock. Despite all the discouragements, Sharpe rendered distinguished service and exhibited high qualities as a leader and administrator.⁵²

Sharpe, as a loyal official, was in no wise cast down by his removal from chief command, but with good will and energy bent himself to the task of making preparations for the day when Braddock and the English troops would arrive. Orders from Sir Thomas Robinson directed him to lay in a quantity of fresh victuals, secure quarters, hire wagons, and furnish transportation for the officers from place to place.⁵³ These and all other necessities of a local character were to be paid for out of a common fund to which each colony was expected to contribute. Three thousand men had to be raised in order to augment the British regiments from five hundred to seven hundred and to form a regiment apiece for Shirley and Pepperell. Without delay the Governor undertook to secure more provisions and recruit men.⁵⁴ The scattered Virginia forces numbering about

⁵² *Maryland Gazette*, December 12, 1754. An officer at Wills Creek said Sharpe was "a very good soldier cheerful and free, of good Conduct, and one who won't be trifled with!"

⁵³ *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 107-108.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 155, 157, 158, 160, 163, 186.

five hundred men were ordered to join the three independent companies and the Maryland company at Wills Creek. On January 13, Sharpe set out for the fort to have the "American Troops a little disciplined," see that provisions were laid in and proper preparations made for the reception of the British regiments as well as the troops recruited from Virginia and Maryland. At Wills Creek, he met General Braddock's deputy quartermaster-general, Sir John St. Clair, who intended to supervise the erection of log houses for quartering the two British regiments, but as the season was so far advanced, he gave up the idea. St. Clair and Sharpe, therefore, started down the Potomac observing as they went whether or not the river would be valuable for transporting artillery and stores to the base of operations. After descending two hundred and fifty miles to Alexandria, they concluded that the many falls and shoals rendered the river route impracticable. On the way down, St. Clair contracted for provisions and forage on both sides the river. From Alexandria, Sharpe set out for Annapolis in order to meet the Assembly which had been summoned to consider Secretary Robinson's request for contributions.

Before taking up Robinson's letter the Assembly reviewed the minutes of the Albany Congress and on "mature Deliberation of the Plan of Union therein mentioned, *Unanimously* disapproved thereof, as manifestly tending to the Destruction of the Rights and Liberties of his Majesty's Subjects within this Province."⁵⁵ That matter disposed of, they voted to raise £10,000 for His Majesty's service by the same means as proposed in the previous session. The upper house refused its consent because the issuance of more bills of credit would depreciate the currency, the appropriation of money arising from ordinary licenses would be too heavily mortgaged and the taxation of every English servant in Maryland would discourage the settlement of the back country.⁵⁶ At this time the lower house passed a resolution which defiantly declared "That the fines

⁵⁵ *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, February, 1755, p. 7.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 19, 25-26, 31-32, 43.

arising on Ordinary Licenses are, and always have been, the undoubted right of the Country; that the Lord Proprietary of this Province, by his Prerogative, can have no Right to impose himself any such Fine, Tax, or Duty, imposed by any Law of the Province, which now is or hereafter may expire, without the Consent of the Representatives in General Assembly."⁵⁷ In other words, the Assembly was determined to make good a claim that no tax could be levied without its consent. Unless the principle was recognized, they would not grant a penny. After a month of heated controversy, the lower house asked the Governor to prorogue them. Convinced that a great majority of delegates had come with a fixed resolution not to vote any money, save in an unacceptable manner, and that they never would raise any funds without compulsion by Parliament or the appropriation of the ordinary licenses, Sharpe prorogued them.

General Braddock, the new commander-in-chief, arrived in February, 1755, and on March 28, the two British regiments landed at Alexandria. Governors Shirley, DeLancey, Morris, and Sharpe were at once called into conference at Alexandria where Braddock outlined his plan of operations against Fort Duquesne, Fort Niagara, and Crown Point. The governors agreed that upon the capture of Fort Duquesne, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia would bear the expense of maintaining a garrison and if necessary, build a fort on Lake Erie. When Braddock learned that no colony had contributed to the common fund, he was greatly provoked and insisted that the governors once more solicit their Assemblies.⁵⁸ Braddock wrote home that "I cannot sufficiently express my indignation against the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, whose interests being alike concerned in this expedition, and much more so than any others on this Continent, refuse to contribute anything towards the profit."⁵⁹

If Braddock had offered him a command, Sharpe would have

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 44-45.

⁵⁸ *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 194-195, 203-204.

⁵⁹ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Maryland from the Earliest Period to the Present Day*, Baltimore, 1879, Vol. I, p. 455.

gladly welcomed the chance to join the expedition against Fort Duquesne. He was disappointed, however, but said, "no Punctillio shall prevent my obeying any Orders he shall be pleased to signify if the least consistent with the Station that I now bear."⁶⁰ In case it was necessary to raise a regiment to garrison Fort Duquesne, Sharpe hoped for the command and asked his brother, John, to use his influence to get the appointment. He hoped in vain, for Duquesne was not captured in 1755.

While at Alexandria the governors were informed that the two British regiments should be augmented from five hundred to one thousand men. Officers, therefore, were sent into Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia to recruit, but the inhabitants showed no inclination to enlist and bear arms.⁶¹ Braddock thereupon gave orders to recruit servants and they flocked to join the army. After innumerable petitions for relief had been made by the planters, Sharpe tried to persuade Braddock to revoke the order, but vain were his efforts.⁶² "Many of the People's Cases," declared Sharpe, "really called for Pity & Redress as the Planters Fortunes here consist in the number of their Servants (who are purchased at high Rates) much as the Estates of an English Framer do in the Multitude of Cattle."⁶³ Altogether, Maryland raised one hundred and eighty men and all were drafted into Braddock's regiments, except a company of sixty maintained "for the honor of his Ldp's. province."⁶⁴

On April 9, 1755, Braddock gave orders for the troops to leave Alexandria for Wills Creek. One-half the forces under Sir Peter Halkett marched through Virginia to Winchester and the others under Colonel Thomas Dunbar set out through Maryland. Braddock followed Dunbar's regiment and upon his arrival at Frederick found the troops in want of provisions, horses, and wagons. He was obliged to impress them from the surrounding country and it caused much complaining among the inhabitants of Frederick, Prince George, and Baltimore counties

⁶⁰ *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 175, 228.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 193, 229.

⁶² *Ibid.*, pp. 204, 211.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, p. 211.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 186, 189, 194.

because their claims were unpaid.⁶⁵ Speaking of Braddock's march through Maryland, Daniel Dulany said, "Many irregularities were committed by the troops in this Province, which nothing can excuse—our people were treated as slaves, and as arrogance unchecked knows no bounds, the military soon silenced the civil power, property became dependent on the moderation of a licentious soldiery triumphing over the sanction of laws, and the authority of magistracy."⁶⁶ Despite the lack of foodstuffs and equipment, the troops managed to reach Fort Cumberland by May 20, 1755. Braddock's army resumed its westward march about three weeks later and left fifty-two men under the command of Colonel Innes to garrison Fort Cumberland; only twenty were fit for duty, however.⁶⁷ Fifty invalids from the British regiments were also left behind. If the Indians made good a rumor that they expected to fall upon the back settlements as soon as Braddock's troops were far enough advanced, Fort Cumberland would not be strong enough to repel the invaders. Sharpe immediately, by proclamation, warned the people of Baltimore and Frederick counties to arm themselves and be prepared to meet any surprise attacks.⁶⁸ Colonels of the militia received orders to muster and discipline their companies at least once every fortnight and be ready to take the field upon hearing of the enemy's approach.

Before Braddock departed from Fort Cumberland, he reminded Sharpe of the governor's agreement to garrison Fort Duquesne upon its capitulation and insisted on having the artillery, ammunition, and stores sent at once under the escort of the militia.⁶⁹ Reluctantly Sharpe met the Maryland Assembly on June 23, 1755, and strongly urged the members to grant the supplies requested by Braddock. He also informed the legisla-

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 205, 211, 219.

⁶⁶ Daniel Dulany, "Military and Political Affairs in the Middle Colonies in 1755," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. III, pp. 13-14.

⁶⁷ *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 230, 245.

⁶⁸ *Black Book*, Vol. III, Part, I, No. 45, Maryland Historical Society; *Council Pro.*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 67-68, 73-74.

⁶⁹ *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 210, 221.

ture that the appropriation made in July, 1754, had been spent and nothing remained with which to pay the Maryland men under Braddock or to compensate the inhabitants whose servants, horses, and wagons had been impressed. Two days later the lower house voted to raise £5,000 by appropriating the money from ordinary licenses and issuing more bills of credit, but the upper house killed the bill.⁷⁰ Although its committee on grievances reported that the proprietor had the right to ordinary license money, the lower house conceived it to be "creating a Monopoly, and is contrary to the Rights and Privileges of the good People of this Province, and the Common and Statute Law."⁷¹ The popular branch of the legislature was determined never to recede from its position though the enemy were in the heart of the province and the half of it should be depopulated. "The Representatives for Frederick & Some of the other C on this side of the Bay," asserted Sharpe, "would have gladly done anything to obtain Assistance & protection but as the Gent. whose counties are not so immediately exposed did not so sensibly feel for the Sufferings of the poor people as they would were they less retired from Danger all propositions for an Accommodation were vain & fruitless."⁷² During this session the delegates tried to get an agent appointed to carry the dispute to England for a hearing before the King, but the upper house also rejected this proposition.⁷³ Not only Maryland lawyers entertained different notions as to the proprietor's right to revenues arising from licenses of ordinaries, hawkers, and peddlers, but even members of the upper house wavered in their opinions. Apparently Sharpe was in a quandary too, for he wrote John Sharpe asking his opinion on the controversial point. Once more the perennial dispute blocked an appropriation. No money was granted either for Braddock's use at Fort Duquesne or for the support of the Maryland company with him or for compensating owners of impressed servants, horses, and wagons or for

⁷⁰ *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, June, 1755, pp. 2-5, 7, 9.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, p. 29; *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, pp. 215, 232, 233, 238.

⁷² *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 241.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, p. 235.

repaying the £100 advanced by Sharpe to the Maryland company with Braddock. Under the circumstances Sharpe wrote Captain Dagworthy advising him to consult with Braddock as to the disposition of the Maryland troops.

Prior to prorogation, the lower house launched a furious attack against Roman Catholics which was occasioned by the appointment of Henry Darnall, the Attorney-General, to the naval office of Patuxent.⁷⁴ Both Henry and John Darnall had been educated in a Catholic seminary of Europe, but by taking the various oaths had become eligible for public office. They were now educating their children in foreign Catholic schools which the people resented. The house also complained against the Governor's action in pardoning a Roman Catholic violator of the law. The imaginary fear that Catholics were actually organizing a slave insurrection and conniving with the French for their destruction greatly intensified the Protestant Assembly's feeling against Roman Catholic citizens. In reply to the complaint of the lower house, Sharpe expressed a hope that his pardoning a Catholic did not afford any room to believe partiality had been shown. Then he defiantly asserted, "whatever you or their (constituents) Opinion or Desire may be, with Respect to that Matter I will not suffer the undisputed and undoubted Right of the Supreme Magistrate in this Government, to be invaded or infringed on any Pretence whatever: Therefore, I hope, it will not be taken amiss if I should hereafter exercise the Right of shewing Mercy to such Delinquents as may appear proper Objects, without consulting or advising either you or them."⁷⁵ Furthermore, he staunchly defended the Darnalls who had meritoriously executed their offices for many years. Thus, the session ended in an atmosphere charged with bitterness and hostility.

Unable to get a legislative grant, Sharpe sought other means of protecting the western settlers from Indian incursions which

⁷⁴ *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 240; *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, June, 1755, pp. 16, 17, 20, 21.

⁷⁵ *Votes and Pro. L. H.*, June, 1755, pp. 40-41.

were becoming more frequent. He appealed to the public-spirited citizens for subscriptions whereby one hundred to two hundred men could be raised.⁷⁶ Some of the Assemblymen violently opposed the procedure and argued that if money should be raised in this method, the people could not expect any future meetings of the Assembly; representative government would be destroyed. "Nothing has been left untried by some of those Patriots," declared the Governor, "to interrupt & prevent the Subscription . . . but I believe notwithstanding their opposition £2,000 will be contributed by the Gent. for the Support of a Company to range on our Frontiers."⁷⁷ The *Pennsylvania Gazette* reported on July 24, 1755, that the Marylanders were liberally subscribing to the defense fund, but the sum, raised principally among the merchants, was so small as to be of very little service. In addition to securing subscriptions, Sharpe ordered all the militia officers of Frederick County to meet him in order to work out a plan of defense. "Unless some such step be taken," Sharpe explained to Calvert, "the people will not be persuaded to stay on their plantations being already struck with an universal pannick."⁷⁸

While making these preparations, the news of Braddock's disastrous rout rocked Annapolis and threw the people "into the greatest consternation." Sharpe immediately summoned the Council to consider the situation and dispatched circular letters to different parts of the colony warning the inhabitants against any possible slave or convict uprising.⁷⁹ With a number of volunteers the chief executive then set out for the frontier. Thirty miles west of Frederick, Sharpe heard that Colonel Dunbar had decided to abandon Fort Cumberland and take the remainder of the two British regiments and the three independent companies to Philadelphia.⁸⁰ The rumor so terrified frontiersmen that they hurriedly retreated to the more populous sections. They realized full well that the withdrawal of troops meant the re-

⁷⁶ *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 251.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 259.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 241.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 251.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 257, 262.

newal of the devastating raids of the enemy; it was better to flee than to yield helplessly to firebrands and tomahawks. Some were persuaded by the Governor to return with assurances that sufficient protection would be provided.

Soon after Sharpe's arrival at Fort Cumberland, Colonel Dunbar received a letter from Dinwiddie strongly urging a counter-attack against the enemy and offering to send four hundred men. A council of war consisting of Colonel Gage, Sir John St. Clair, Governor Sharpe, and Colonel Dunbar was held to consider the proposal and review the situation.⁸¹ Eight or nine hundred stands of arms had fallen into the enemy's hands and an amount equal to £100,000 sterling had been destroyed on Braddock's order, a loss which the colonies could not repair. Wagons had been burnt, horses killed, shells bursted, powder casks thrown into a spring, and provisions scattered abroad on the ground and in the water. "The Soldiers who escaped," observed Sharpe, "are wasted with fatigue & so much dispirited that I question if Orders to march westward would not induce half of them to desert their Colours."⁸² The lack of artillery, officers, men, provisions, and funds finally led the council of war to reject Dinwiddie's suggestion. According to Sharpe, Dunbar never consulted the council on the question of withdrawing to Philadelphia and leaving the frontier exposed.

On August 2, Dunbar left Fort Cumberland for Philadelphia, taking not only the two British regiments but also the independent companies from New York and South Carolina. The several companies supported by Virginia, North Carolina, and Maryland, a total of three hundred men, were left to garrison the fort under the command of Colonel Innes and, after his departure in October, Captain John Dagworthy. No sooner had Dunbar departed than desertions in the provincial ranks occurred daily. The officers, without power to conduct a court-martial, left the men to desert at will and without hindrances. By the middle of September, scarcely one hundred men out of

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 263-264, 269.

⁸² *Ibid.*, pp. 266, 273, 284.

the three hundred remained.⁸³ The Maryland company, however, lost no more than two men.

Dunbar's withdrawal created intense bitterness of feeling in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, for the inhabitants felt they had been deliberately abandoned to the foe. Throughout the fall and winter the frontier of these colonies was left open to wild Indian raids which generally left a desolate trail of slaughter and devastation. For the better protection of the back settlers, Sharpe used the subscription money to build four small forts, one on Tonallaway Creek and three under North Mountain in the western part of Frederick county. In case of danger, people could take refuge in these posts. Small parties of volunteers from the militia garrisoned them and patrolled continually from one to the other. Despite these heroic efforts, the savage invaders continued their murderous raids. Within a month after Dunbar's departure the country was deserted for thirty miles below Fort Cumberland.⁸⁴ Even the people who lived beyond Tonallaway Creek where a stockaded fort had been built, left their plantations. Colonel Cresap moved to Conegocheague and the hospital was removed from Fort Cumberland to Frederick. Every day parties of French and Indians appeared within sight of Fort Cumberland and frequently in greater numbers than that of the garrison. By October 11, approximately one hundred Marylanders had been murdered or carried away prisoners and their plantations ravaged. "All the plantations in this Province (except two or three)," declared Daniel Dulany in December, 1755, "for near one hundred miles to the Eastward of Fort Cumberland have been destroyed, or deserted."⁸⁵ Colonel Edward Lloyd wrote to James Hollyday in London, as follows: "We are in a most unhappy Situation here being often alarmed and under apprehension that the French and Indians will penetrate far into our Country. The horrid cruelties that they here acted on some of ours as well as the Virginia and Pennsylvania back inhabitants, is most shocking and

⁸³ *Ibid.*, pp. 273, 279.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 276, 279, 287, 297, 292.

⁸⁵ Dulany, *op. cit.*, p. 22.

arousing, they impale men and women and even children, and set them up by way of scare crows, and mangle the bodies in the most frightful manner as a terror to others.”⁸⁶ Joseph Mayhew, writing from Conococheague said, “We are in the greatest Distress here, besides the Danger we are exposed to, and the Shortness of our Crops. We are now full of People, who have been obliged to leave their Plantations, to avoid falling into the Hands of the Savages.”⁸⁷ The *Maryland Gazette* reported, “Our Accounts from the Westward, are truly alarming: All the Slaughters, Scalpings, Burnings, and every other Barbarity and Mischief, that the mongrel *French*, Indians, or their Chieftain the Devil, can Invent, are often perpetrated there, and approach us nigher and nigher.”⁸⁸

Rumors of an impending Indian attack during the fall of 1755 caused the inhabitants of the more settled regions no little anxiety. Early in November, news reached Annapolis that a large party of Indians was within one hundred miles of the colonial capital. An anonymous writer in The *Maryland Gazette* lamented that “every Thing for our Safety and Defence, seems either to be wanting or neglected,” and he advised throwing up a rampart about the city, arming the citizens, and placing a number of great guns on carriages. “Some People may laugh at this Proposal,” he declared, “and think it altogether Silly; but I very much dread that if affairs go on in the indolent Way they have for some Time past, we shall have more occasion for Lamentation than Laughter.”⁸⁹ No sooner were the entrenchments about the city completed than the rumor was dispelled by the return of several gentlemen who had gone west and saw no Indians in the vicinity. Several militia companies had been summoned to defend Baltimore and if the report had not been contradicted, two thousand men would have soon been mustered. The same week, word reached Bohemia that fifteen

⁸⁶ George T. Hollyday, “Biographical Memoirs of James Hollyday,” *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. VII, p. 432.

⁸⁷ *Maryland Gazette*, February 26, 1756.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, March 4, 1756.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, November 6, 1755; November 13, 1755.

hundred Indians had burnt Lancaster and were advancing southward.⁹⁰ The militia from Cecil, Kent, and Queen Anne counties was quickly summoned. One thousand men from Cecil and Kent county assembled at the head of Elk River and five hundred more were on their way from Queen Anne County when the rumor was reported false. "Hence, 'tis evident," declared the editor of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, "that the British Courage is no more degenerated in the Southern than in the Northern Colonies."⁹¹

In view of the distressed situation of the frontier inhabitants, Dinwiddie suggested to Morris and Sharpe the building of a fort beyond the mountains. Unless Pennsylvania made an acceptable grant, Sharpe did not intend to call his Assembly for, as he said, "I am convinced that if the Pensilvanians set an ill one our Assembly will follow their Example."⁹² The Quaker Assembly submitted a bill to the Governor to emit £50,000 in bills of credit to be discharged by a tax on all property, real and personal, but Governor Morris would not approve it. Upon hearing of this action, Sharpe remarked, "the Example they have set is too grateful to our Folks for me to give them an Opportunity of pursuing a similar scheme or expressing themselves in such language unless I shall receive more particular Instructions from England, or the Enemy make an attempt on Fort Cumberland."⁹³ The Council, therefore, advised against summoning the Maryland Assembly. The attitude of the two proprietary provinces forced Dinwiddie to give up building a fort.

Without arms and ammunition or military protection the frontiersmen of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania continued to fly eastward and leave their plantations to be destroyed by Indian savages. The sufferings and hardships might have been less had the proprietor only waived his right to the ordinary licenses and allowed a supply bill to pass. Unfortunately, that consent, which was given as a result of Braddock's defeat, did not reach Sharpe until late in 1755.

⁹⁰ *Pennsylvania Gazette*, November 20, 1755.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, November 20, 1755.

⁹² *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 269.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, p. 272.

When western settlers were suffering most and needed military protection, a dispute arose over whether Washington or Dagworthy should command at Fort Cumberland.⁹⁴ The efficiency of the already too feeble forces was greatly impaired for over three months by petty bickerings in this critical period. When Colonel Innes left in October, Dagworthy asserted his right of precedence over all other colonial officers and became acting commander. The principal trouble lay in the fact that Dagworthy had only thirty Marylanders under him while Washington had over five hundred Virginians. Should not the one with the larger number of troops be in command? In order to settle the petty squabble, Shirley finally had to intervene. He directed Sharpe to either remove Dagworthy from the post or give him orders to relinquish the position to Washington.

The year 1755 came to a close and as Governor Sharpe reflected upon the record made, he once more noted, "this Year's Experience I flatter myself has demonstrated that the Colonies are not to be depended upon for Assistance & unless the People are obliged by an Act of Parliament to furnish Horses, Wagons & etc. to the utmost of their Power to forward any future Expedition it will be in vain to concert Plans for Conquest or undertake any Enterprise on the Continent of America."⁹⁵

A GAZETTEER OF MARYLAND, A. D. 1673.

By J. LOUIS KUETHE.

This gazetteer has been compiled from the Maryland portion of Augustine Herrman's¹ map of Virginia and Maryland, published in London in 1673. All names given by Herrman

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 334-335, 347-349; *Port-folio*, No. 4, Maryland Historical Society.

⁹⁵ *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. I, p. 310.

¹ Herrman's name appears on the map three times; twice as "Herrman" and the third time as "Herman."

in what is now Delaware, Pennsylvania from the Mason and Dixon Line to Latitude 40°, and a small portion of the eastern shore of Virginia, are included, for, according to the boundaries shown on the map, these sections were claimed by Maryland at that time.

In spite of the fact that facsimiles of two original copies of this map were used, some names still defy accurate transcription. The two originals are the British Museum copy and the recently discovered one in the John Carter Brown Library. Except in legibility there is little difference between the two. Perhaps the only notable variation is to be found in the panel of the pedestal supporting Herrman's portrait. This panel, blank on the British Museum copy, contains the following inscription on the John Carter Brown Library copy: "Sold by John Seller, Hydrographer to the King at his Shop in Exchange ally in Cornhill. London." This information, although not on the British Museum copy edited by P. Lee Phillips, was supplied by him from an advertisement in "The London Gazette" for 1674.² The absence of this information from the British Museum copy would seem to indicate an earlier printing than that of the John Carter Brown Library copy. This assumption is strengthened by the further addition to the latter of a shoal about 16 miles off the mouth of Delaware Bay.

Judging from the facsimiles available, the British Museum is the more legible of the two, as the John Carter Brown Library copy is somewhat faded or rubbed at the folds. The legibility of the British Museum copy seems to be impaired not so much by wear as by the work of the original engraver or printer. Some names are indistinct because of crowded or imperfect letters and in a few cases are partially obscured by shading, figures, or other names.

According to the legend of the map, counties, manors, rivers, creeks, and points are designated by M., R., Cr., and Pt., re-

² P. Lee Phillips, *The Rare Map of Virginia and Maryland*, by Augustine Herrman . . . Washington, 1911. P. 9.

spectively, but there still remain many names which are unclassified. In most cases these names are near creeks, some of which still bear names similar to those given by Herrman. For this reason the information (creek) has been supplied in many cases, although it is possible that in the case of Indian names, the name at that time applied to the Indians of the locality rather than to the creeks.

Although not given in the legend, there is one symbol used in the body of the map which seems to indicate a settlement of some size. Names so designated are Arundelton, Baltemore Towne, Bristol, Cæcilton, Calverton, Darinton, Harvington, Herington, St. Marys, Somerset Town, and Warrington within the present limits of Maryland and New Castle in Delaware. This same symbol also appears on what is now Grove Neck, Cecil County, and again at the mouth of present Worton Creek, Kent County, but without identifying names. Oxford, although shown on Herrman's map, is not accompanied by this symbol.

Herrman's map gives the names of nine counties, but omits several which were erected probably at the time the map was being made; Somerset (1666), Durham (1669), and Worcester (old) (1669). The latter two, however, were never fully organized. Cecil county, although not erected until 1674, is included by Herrman. No county boundaries are shown on this map, but the counties given include the present counties approximately as follows:

Herrman's Map	Present
Anne Arundel C.	Anne Arundel County.
Baltemore County	Baltimore and Harford Counties.
Cæcil C.	Cecil and Kent Counties.
Calvert C.	Calvert County.
Charles C.	Charles and Prince George Counties.
Dorchester C.	Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.
Kent C.	Kent Island (Queen Anne's County).
St. Marys C.	St. Mary's County.

Talbot C.

Talbot, Queen Anne's County (less Kent Island) and Caroline County.

All references in locating names in the following gazetteer are made with places shown on the present Maryland Geological Survey maps, except in the case of Bohemia M. and Shiles Cr., but the distances are taken from Herrman's map.

The abbreviations of county names in parentheses which follow the names from the map indicate the present counties within whose limits the names are located. The old counties can be determined by referring to the preceding list. Names within the present limits of Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Virginia are followed by the proper abbreviation. Names of creeks or rivers which form present boundaries are followed by the two counties which they divide.

* Indicates names which are, without doubt, early forms of the present names, or are identical with those in use today.

Abington M. (Cal.)—E. side of Patuxent R. 6 miles above Hunting Creek.

Achquank (Cr. ?) (Do.)—W. side of Nanticoke R. 5 miles below Chicono Branch.

Anacostien Ile (D. C.)—Probably present Analostan Island, Potomac River.

Anne Arundel C(ounty)*

Ann Arundel M. (A. A.)—Between Patuxent and West Rivers.

Ann Arundel (River) (A. A.)—*see* Seavorn R.

Anomessik (River) (So.)*—Now Big Annemessex River.

Aquasquit (Pr. G.)—W. side of Patuxent River, 6 miles above Hunting Creek.

Aromaninek (Pa.)—S. side of Schuylkill River, 3 miles from mouth.

Arundelton (A. A.)—Now Annapolis.

Askiminkansen (Wo.)—On eastern headwaters of Pocomoke River.

Assateacq Creek (Wo.)—Now Newport Bay.

Baals Cr. (Balto.)—N. side of Patapsco River, 6 miles from mouth.

- Bak R. (Cecil)*—Now Back Creek.
 Baltimore County *
- Baltimore M. (Cecil)—On present Elk Neck.
 Baltimore Towne (Har.)—On east side of Bush River, near mouth.
- Bare Pt. (Q. A.)—Probably present Wilmer Neck, Chester River.
- Basford M. (St. M.)—E. side of Wicomico River, 5 miles from mouth.
- Bauchitinaughton Als Pokquatanguaton * (Wo.)* 20 miles north of Swansecut Cr. Note present Brockatonorton Bay in Worcester County.
- Beacon Bay (Kent)—Between present Worton Point and Fairlee Creek.
- Beacon Cr. (Kent)—Probably present Worton Creek.
- Beavedam *sic* (St. M.)—On headwaters of Breton Bay.
- Bedor IIs. (Va.)—Off Watkins Point. Possibly present Great and Little Fox Islands.
- Bennits Cr. (Kent)—Probably present Lloyd Creek, Sassafras River.
- Bennits Cr. (Wi. ?)—Western branch of Pocomoke River, 10 miles above Dividing Creek.
- Black Birds Cr. (Del.)*
- Bocker (Cecil)—On present Back Creek Neck.
- Bohemia M. (Cecil)*
- Bomelaer Waerd Ile (Tal.)—*see* Poplar Ile.
- Bristol (Chas.)—At the mouth of present Port Tobacco River on east side.
- Britton Baye (St. M.)*—Now Breton Bay.
- Broad Cr. (Q. A.-Kent I.)*
- Bromly M. (St. M.)—On point formed by Wicomico River and St. Clement Bay.
- Browning (Cecil)—On south headwaters of present Bohemia River.

* Poquede Norton (or Bogettenorton) Hundred in Somerset County, 1666. In Snow Hill Parish, 1692.

Bullenbrooks Cr. (Tal.)*—Now Bolingbroke Creek, Choptank River.

Bush R. (Har.)*

Cæcil C(ounty)*

Cæcil M. (Cecil)—Near present Elkton.

Cæcilton (Cecil)—Near present Town Point.

Calvert C(ounty)*

Calvert M. (Pr. G.)—*see* Mount Calvert.

Calvert Pt. (Tal.)—Now Chancellor Point, Choptank River.

Calverts Cr. (St. M. ?)—Enters Patuxent River from S. W., 8 miles above Point Patience. Possibly present Indian Creek.

Calverton (Cal.)—E. side of Patuxent River, 5 miles below Hallowing Point.

Canoonawengh (Creek) (Cecil)*—Now Conowingo Creek.

Cape Hinlope (Del.)*—Now Cape Henlopen.

Catharin R. (Do.)—*see* Tresquagin.

Cedar (Point) (St. M.)*

Cedar Ile (Wo.)*

Chaptanck R. (Tal.-Do.)*—Now Choptank River.

Chaptank Ile (Tal.)—Now Tilghman Island.

Chaptico Creek (St. M.)*

Charles C(ounty)*

The Great Bay of Chesapeake *—Now Chesapeake Bay.

Chester R. (Kent-Q. A.)*

Chicocoan (Creek) (Do.)*—Now Chicono Branch.

Chincomoxen (Creek) (Chas.)*—Now Chicomuxen Creek.

Chingoteacq Ile (Va.)*—Now Chincoteague Island.

Christina Cr. (Cecil & Del.)*—Now Christiana Creek.

Clarks Cr. (Do.)—Branch of Little Choptank River just above Fishing Creek.

Clements Bay (St. M.)*—Now Saint Clement Bay.

The Clifts (Cal.)*—Now Calvert Clifts.

The Coave (Cal.)—Near present Cove Point.

Co—— Ile (Pa.)—Near mouth of present Cobbs Creek.

Collets Neck (Har.)—Point formed by branching of Bush river, 7 miles from mouth.

- Collis (Har.)—W. side of Bush River, 3 miles from mouth.
- Conquest Point (Har.)—Now Concord Point at Havre de Grace.
- Cooks Pt. (Do.)*
- Coppahan (Pr. G.)—On point formed by two main branches of Patuxent River.
- Cosinabint Cr. Als Lands Cr. (Cal.)—E. side of Patuxent River, 4 miles below Lyon Creek.
- Coursy's Cr. (Q. A.)*—Now Corsica River.
- Coursy Cr. (Q. A.)—Branch of Wye River. Possibly Back Wye River.
- Coursy's Lords Gift (Q. A.)—Covers large part of present Queenstown District.
- Crain Hock (Del.)—At mouth of Christiana Creek.
- Cros M. (St. M.)—Four miles S. E. from St. Mary's.
- Damnd Quarter (So.)*—Now Dames Quarter.
- Darinton (Balto.)—Near present Sparrows Point.
- Deep Cr. (Har.)—Branch of Gunpowder River, 4 miles from mouth on north side.
- Delawar Bay (Del.)*
- dHinyossaes Ile (Pa.)⁴—Delaware River, 24 miles above Schuylkill River.
- Dividing Cr. (So.-Wo.)*
- Dividing Creek (Tal.)*
- Dod (Balto.)—On present North Point.
- Dods P. (Do.)—Possibly present Todd Pt., Choptank River.
- Dorchester C(ounty)*
- Duck Cr. (Del.)*
- Elck (River) (Cecil)*—(Elk).
- Elck Cr. (Har.)—North branch of Gunpowder River, 5 miles from mouth.
- Elkinhead M. (Cal.)—On S. E. tip of Calvert County peninsula.
- Fænwiex M. (St. M.)—On Patuxent River, 8 miles above Point Patience.

⁴ Alexander D'Hinojosa, last Dutch governor of Delaware, c. 1664.

Falls (Of Schuylkill River) (Pa.)—Five miles from mouth of river.

Farlo Creek (Kent)*—Now Fairlee Creek.

Fishers Ile (Pa.)—Off mouth of Schuylkill River.

Fishing Cr. (Do.)*—Branch of Little Choptank River.

Fosters Creek (Har.)*—Branch of Gunpowder River. Nearer mouth of river than present Foster Branch.

Gerins Cr. (Do.)—Possibly present Gaines Creek, Little Choptank River.

Greasin Cr. (Kent)*—Now Grays Inn Creek, Chester River.

Great Manaye (So.)*—Now Monie Bay and Creek.

Grove (Cecil)*—On present Grove Neck.

Gunpowder R. (Balto.-Har.)*

Halfe Way Cr. (Del.)—Probably Delaware end of Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.

Halling Pt. (Cal.)*—Now Hallowing Point, Patuxent River.

Hallis Pt. (Wi.)—Point in Nanticoke River, 5 miles above Quantico Creek.

Hamettan Cr. (Tal.)—Branch of present Miles River, south side.

Harbarous Cr. (Tal.)—Branch of present Miles River, south side.

Harvington (St. M.)—Near present Town Point (Patuxent River).

Hattarisit (Pr. G.)—On western headwaters of Patuxent River.

Hatton (Cecil)—Near present Knight Island.

Heringe Cr. (A. A.)*—Now Herring Bay.

Herington (A. A. ?)—South side of Herring Bay.

Herrises (Creek) (Tal.)*—probably present Harris Creek, Choptank River.

Hieroms (St. M.)—Note present St. Jerome Creek and Point at this place.

Hockston (Cecil)—Near present Knight Island.

Hogh Ile (Pa.)—In Delaware River, 7 miles above the Schuylkill River.

Horn Bay (Do.)*—Probably between present Horn Point and Hambrook Bar, Choptank River.

Howels Pt. (Kent)*—Now Howell Point.

Hudsons (Creek) (Do.)*—Branch of Little Choptank River.

Huntinge Cr. (Cal.)*—Branch of Patuxent River. (Hunting Creek.)

Huntinge C. (Har.)—N. side of Bush River, 6 miles from mouth.

Huppers Ile (Balto.)—Probably includes present Hart and Millers Islands.

Ile C(reek) (Tal.)*—Now Island Creek, Choptank River.

Indian Towns (Do.)—On Choptank River, 5 miles east of present Cambridge.

Inego M. (?) (St. M.)*—Four miles north of Point Lookout; near present St. Inigoes.

Iodlington Pt. (Jodlington?) (Kent)—Possibly present Milton Point, Chester River.

Yron Hill (Cecil)*

James Pt. (Do.)*

Jenkins Pt. (So.)—Probably present Williams Pt., Pocomoke River.

Jordan Pt. (Do.)—Near present Hills Point.

Kahetnoge (Pa.)—W. side of Susquehanna River, 10 miles above Conowingo.

Kent C(ounty)*—Present Kent Island, Queen Anne's County.

Kent Pt. (Q. A.)*

Keskoe (Pa.)—E. side of Susquehanna River, 7 miles above Conowingo.

King Cess (Pa.)—S. side Schuylkill River near mouth.

Kysikamkont (Creek?) (Pr. G.)—Enters Potomac River 5 miles above Piscataway Creek.

Lancefords Baye (Kent)*—Present Langford Bay, Chester River.

Lancefords Cr. (Kent)*—Present West Fork of Langford Bay.

Lands Cr. (Cal.)—see Cosinabint Cr.

Le Compts (Do.)*—At present Lecompte Bay, Choptank River.

Le Compts Pt. (Do.)—Present Castlehaven Point, at Lecompte Bay.

Little Chaptank (River) (Do.)*—Now Little Choptank River.

Little Manaye (Creek) (So.)*—Now Little Monie Creek.

The Lords M. (St. M.)—W. side of Chaptico Creek.

Lords M. (Tal.)—Near present Skipton on headwaters of Wye River.

Love Pt. (Q. A.)*

Loyds Cr. (Tal.)*—Now Lloyd Creek.

Lyon Cr. (A. A.-Cal.)*

Manayunk in Indian (Pa.)—*see* Schuylkill in Dutch.

Marnuoske (?) Cr. (So.)*—Present Marumsco Creek, Pocomoke River.

Martins Pt. (Del.)—Mouth of Christiana Creek, north side.

Maryland Point (Chas.)*

Matstekont (Pr. G.)—On Potomac River just above Piscataway Creek.

Mattapany (St. M.)—S. side of Patuxent, 6 miles from mouth.

Mattapanye (Creek) (Pr. G.)*—Now Mataponi Creek.

Alias Mattopeack (Va. ?)—Name of Maryland side of Md.-Va. Line on Eastern Shore. No alternate given.

Mattowamon (Wi.)—On east side of Nanticoke River about 12 miles above Quantico Creek.

Metrum or Pas Pt. (Wo.)—Point on east side of Pocomoke River near present Md.-Va. line.

Mill (Cecil)—On Bohemia M. near present Back Creek.

Mill (St. M.)—On headwaters of present St. Mary River.

Mischine (?) Cr. (Har.)—Possibly present Mosquito Creek.

Mispeninge (Creek?) (Del.)—Possibly present Mispillion River.

Mononoiken (River) (So.)*—Now Manokin River.

Mount Arras (Har.)—Near present Havre de Grace.

Mount Calvert or Calvert M. (Pr. G.)*—Near present Mount Calvert Station.

Mount Scarlugh (Wo.)—Near present Stockton, formerly Sandy Hill. The same hill may possibly have inspired both Sandy Hill and Mount Scarlugh.

Murther Cr. (Del.)*—Now Murder Kill.

Mym (Pa.)—At present Philadelphia.

Namesakont (Creek) (Pr. G.)—12 miles below Potomac Falls.

Nangimye (Creek) (Chas.)—4 miles south of Chicomuxen Creek; possibly present Mallows Creek. North of present Nanjemoy.

Nanticoke R. (Do.-So.)*

Natly (St. M.)—On east side of Wicomico River below Chaptico Creek.

New Castle (Del.)*

New Worck (?) (Q. A.)—Present Wye Island.

Northeast Branch (Choptank) (Caroline)—Possibly intended for the Choptank River above Tuckahoe Creek.

North East Branch (Potomac) (Frederick?)—Enters Potomac River some 30 miles above the Falls. Possibly the Monocacy River.

North East R. (Cecil)*

Ocktoraaro (Creek) (Cecil)*—Now Octoraro Creek.

Oequandery (Pa.)—E. side of Susquehanna River, 14 miles above Conowingo.

Oester Cr. (Do.)*—Now Oyster Creek.

Onestego R. (Pa.)—E. side of Susquehanna River; 22 miles above Conowingo.

Opland (Pa.)—6 miles below the Schuylkill River, on the Delaware River.

Oppoquemnin Cr. (Del.)—1½ miles above Blackbird Creek, Delaware River.

Oxford (Tal.)*

Palmers Ile (Cecil)—Present Garrett Island.

Pamunky Indian Land (Chas.)*—Section around present Pomonkey Creek.

Pangayo (Chas.)—see Zachkia Swamp.

Pas Pt. (Wo.)—see Metrum.

Pascattawaye (Creek) (Pr. G.)*—Now Piscataway Creek.

Passayunck (Pa.)—At present Philadelphia.

Patapsko R. (A. A.-Balto.)*—Now Patapsco River.

- Patowmeck Falls (Mont.)*—Now Great Falls of the Potomac.
- Patowmeck River (Md.-Va.)*—Now Potomac River.
- Patuxen R. (St. M.-Cal.)*—Now Patuxent River.
- Patuxent M. (Pr. G.)—On west side of Patuxent River opposite Hunting Creek.
- Philips Pt. (Do.)—Probably present Clay Island at mouth of Nanticoke River.
- Pine Pt. (Q. A.)*—Now Piney Point, Chester River.
- Plum Pt. (Cal.)*
- Plum Pt. (Cecil)*
- Plum Pt. (Del.)—Delaware Bay, 5 miles above Cape Henlopen.
- Podderpot Pt. (Do.)—Possibly present Ross Neck, Little Choptank River.
- Pt. Look Out (St. M.)*
- Pt. Patience (Cal.)*
- Pokomoach Bay (So.)*—Now Pocomoke Sound.
- Pokomoake R. (Wigheo Alias . . .) (So.-Wo.)*—Now Pocomoke River.
- Pokquatanguaton (Wo.)—*see* Bauchitinaughton.
- Pole Kat Pt. (Cal.)—Point on east side of Patuxent River just south of Hallowing Point.
- Pomikaachka (Pa.)—Near present Philadelphia.
- Pooles Ile (Har.)*
- Poplar Als Bomelaer Waerd Ile (Tal.)*—Now Poplar Island.
- Poplas Neck (?) (Cecil)—Near present Veazey Neck.
- Porons Pt. (?) (Q. A.)—Probably present Parson Island.
- Portland M. (A. A.)—On east shore of Patuxent River opposite Mt. Calvert.
- Portobaco (River) (Chas.)*—Now Port Tobacco River.
- Poynten M. (Chas.)—At junction of present Avon River and Nanjemoy Creek.
- Pris Cr. (So.)—Near present Ape Hole Creek, Pocomoke Sound.
- Quantico Creek (Wi.)*
- Racers Straits (So.)—Probably present Kedge Straits, Tangier Sound.

- Ratclif (Point) (Va.)—At mouth of Pocomoke River.
- Read Lyon (Creek) (Del.)*—1.
- Read Lyon (Creek) (Del.)*—2—Name repeated. One of these is present Red Lion Creek.
- Reads Cr. (Q. A.)*—Now Reed Creek, Chester River.
- Read Cr. (Q. A.)—Possibly present White Cove, Chester River.
- Resurrection M. (St. M.)—About 16 miles from mouth of Patuxent River.
- Rete Cr. (Wo.)—On east side of Pocomoke River, 6 miles below Dividing Cr.
- Revels Cr. (So.)—Branch of Manokin River, possibly Kings Creek, near Revels Neck.
- Richards R. (Do.)—Probably present Brooks Creek, Little Choptank River.
- Riet Ile (Del.)—In Delaware River, 8 miles below Newcastle.
- Ringmill (St. M.)—Near present Pine Hill Run.
- Road R. (A. A.)*—Now Rhodes River.
- Rock Cr. (So.)—Branch of Wicomico River near Little Monie Creek.
- Ruody Cr. (Har.)—Probably present Romney Creek, near mouth of Bush River.
- Ryse Pt. (Wi.)—Point into Wicomico River near present Whitehaven.
- St. Catharin R. (Do.)—*see* Tresquaquin.
- St. Clements Ile (St. M.)—Present Blakistone Island; near mouth of St. Clements Bay.
- S. Gabril Cr. (?) (St. M.)—Near Point Lookout.
- St. Georges R. (St. M.)—Present St. Mary River.
- St. Georges Ile (St. M.)*
- S. John (St. M.)—Just north of St. Marys.
- St. Leonards Cr. (Cal.)*
- St. Mary C(ounty)*
- St. Marys (St. M.)*
- St. Michalis R. (Tal.)—Present Miles River.
- S. Mickels M. (St. M.)—Near Point Lookout.
- St. Thomas (Creek?) (Chas.)—14 miles above Maryland Point, on Potomac R.

Salsbury Cr. (Kent)—Probably branch of present Worton Creek.

Sandex (Har.)—On north side of Gunpowder River, 4 miles from mouth.

Sassafrax R. (Cecil-Kent)*—Now Sassafras River.

Sassquahana Indian Fort—West side of Susquehanna River at Md.-Pa. line (40 degrees).

Sassquahana River (Har.-Cecil)*—Now Susquehanna River.

Schuylkill in Dutch; Manayunk in Indian (Pa.)*—Schuylkill River.

Seavorn R. (Ann Arundel Als . . .) (A. A.)*—Now Severn River.

Sharps Cr. (Do.)—Branch of Little Choptank River near head.

Sharps Ile (Do.)*

Shiles Cr. (Wi.)—Probably the Sholes Creek (Branch of Wicomico River), shown on Martenet's map of Old Somerset County, in his atlas of 1866. Not named on Maryland Geological Survey map of this section.

Sicocers Ile (?) (Va.)—In Pocomoke Sound.

Sims Pt. (Har.)—Point formed by branching of Gunpowder River, 8 miles from mouth.

Skawaghkaha (Pa.)—E. side of Susquehanna River, 22 miles above Conowingo.

Slougher Cr. (Do.)*—Now Slaughter Creek, Little Choptank River.

Smallhop (Cecil)—On present Back Creek Neck.

Smiths Cr. (Cecil)—Probably present Little Bohemia Creek.

Somerset Town (So.)—Near present Revels Neck, Manokin River.

South R. (A. A.)*

Spes (Har.)*—Now Spesutie Island.

Steel Bone Cr. (Kent)—Present Stillpond Creek.

Stephens Cr. (Do.)—Present Parsons Creek, Little Choptank River.

Stephens Reooha (So.)—West of Pocomoke River near headwaters of Big Annemessex River.

- Stonie Pt. (Cecil)—Present Oldfield Pt., Elk River.
- Stuart Cr. (Do.)—Branch of Little Choptank River near present Ross Neck.
- Swan Cr. (Kent)*
- Swan Creek (Tal.)—Small creek in neck between present Miles and Choptank Rivers.
- Swan Pt. (Kent.)*
- Swane Cr. (Har.)*—Now Swan Creek near Spesutie Island.
- Swansdak (Del.)—see Whoore C.
- Swansecut Cr. (Va.)*
- Talbot C(ounty)*
- Taylors P. (Tal.)—On present Tilghman Point.
- Taylors Cr. (Har.)—Branch of Gunpowder River, 8 miles from mouth.
- Thorms Pt. (St. M.)—S. side of Patuxent River, opposite Point Patience.
- Tinekonke Ile (Pa.)—In Delaware River, 3 miles below Schuylkill.
- Tobaco Stoks Cr. (Do.)—Present Madison Bay, Little Choptank River.
- Treavon Cr. (Tal.)*—Now Tred Avon River.
- Tresquagin (Catharin, also St. Catharin, R. Als Tresquagin) (Do.)*—Present Transquaking River.
- Trinity M. (St. M.)—Near Point Lookout.
- Trips B(ay) (Do.)*—Now Trippe Bay.
- Trips Pt. (Do.)—Point into Trippe Bay.
- Truman (Pr. G.)*—W. side of Patuxent River, 6 miles south of the present Trueman Point.
- Tukkoho Branch (Q. A.-Tal.)*—Now Tuckahoe Creek.
- Tully (Q. A.)—Near present Queenstown.
- Turky (Point) (Cecil)*—Now Turkey Point, Elk Neck.
- Turky Bussard Point (D. C.)—Point formed by junction of Anacostia and Potomac Rivers.
- Turnys Cr. (Kent)*—Present Turner Creek, Sassafras River.
- Uelm Neck (Cecil)—Present Middle Neck.
- Unondouweras (Pa. ?)—E. side of Susquehanna River, 5 miles above Conowingo.

Virdrietige Hoeck (Pa.)—Near Present Marcus Hook, Delaware River.

Waghkawawood (Pr. G.)—On western headwaters of Patuxent River.

Warrington (Cal.)—7 miles south of Plum Point.

Watinge Place (Q. A.)—Present Kent Island Narrows.

Watkins Pt. (So.)*

West R. (A. A.)*

West St. Marys Honn . . . (Hundred?) (St. M.)—Just west of present St. Mary River.

Westwood M. (Chas.)—On east side of Zekiah Swamp.

White Hall (A. A.)—On south side of headwaters of South River.

Whoore C(reek) or Swansdak (Del.)—Present Lewes Creek.

Wicocomoco C(reek) (So.-Wi.)*—Now Wicomico Creek.

Wighako (Pa.)—Near present Philadelphia.

Wighco (So.-Wo.)—*see* Pokomoake R.

Wighcocomoco R. (St. M.-Chas.)*—Now Wicomico River.

Wighcocomoco R. (So. Wi.)*—Now Wicomico River.

Wighkawamecq (Pr. G.)—On point formed by junction of two main branches of Patuxent River near Mount Calvert.

Winbos Pt. (Balto.)—Point formed by branching of Gunpowder River, 8 miles from mouth.

Wingfields Pt. (Do.)—Probably present Hooper Neck and Point, Little Choptank River.

Wissahipkonck (Pa.)*—Present Wissahickon Creek.

Wolsely M. (St. M.)—On headwaters of present St. Mary River.

Woolmans Cr. (Tal.)—Probably present Skipton Creek, Wye River.

Woorten (Kent)*—Now Worton Point.

Worlds End (Creek?)—Headwater of present Bohemia River on south side.

Wulfs Cr. (Del.)—Possibly Little Duck Creek.

Wye R. (Q. A.)*

Zachkia Swamp Als Pangayo (Chas.)*—Now Zekiah Swamp.

EARLY RECORDS OF THE CHURCH AND PARISH OF ALL FAITHS.¹

St. Mary's County.

1692—1835.

By HENRY J. BERKLEY.

One of the largest of the parishes of the colonial Church of England lay, first in Old Charles, then in Calvert, and finally in St. Mary's County on the shores of the Patuxent River. It was located, first, and until 1672, in the Proprietary Manor of Patuxent, then, afterwards until the War of Independence, in the great Manor of Calverton. Its bounds extended from the easternmost edge of Harvey Hundred on the Patuxent River to Swanson's Creek, also the easternmost limit of Prince George County, a distance of approximately fifty miles. The lower part was separated from King and Queen Parish by the Upper Patuxent, now the Three Notch Road, then, after passing the westernmost edge of Resurrection Hundred it spread out into (New) Charles County until it reached the shores of the Potomac River where it touched the westernmost borders of William and Mary Parishes and into the region about the Zachia Swamp. Thence it returned to Swanson's Creek on Patuxent by an irreg-

¹ The registers of the Church of All Faith's are becoming so dilapidated and illegible that an attempt has been made here to preserve the essential parts of their contents. The most interesting are Books A and B running from 1692 to 1823. These present a picture of colonial Church life not to be found in the minutes of any other Parish on the Western Shore of Maryland. The registers also contain a number of the ecclesiastical laws of the Province not to be found elsewhere, at least not in any of the published numbers of the Colonial Archives. This article is a digest of more than 700 pages.

The community comprising All Faith's Parish, Resurrection, Harvey and Benedict Hundreds on the Patuxent River, was almost purely an English one, rarely one meets with a Scotch or French name.

ular line. This wide extent of territory was later contracted as other Parishes were erected. In 1727 the bounds of the several parishes in this region were rearranged by the Assembly, a point to which we will later recur when the proper year of the Parish Register is reached.

From the year 1692, the date of the constitution of the several parishes of the Maryland Colony, to the time of the Revolution, the influence of All Faith's became more and more important, and its service more widespread. Before 1692 the Church of All Faith's had but local support of a private nature. After the enactment of the 40 lbs. of tobacco per poll tax, the Parish began to expand; it had not only the main Church but chapels-of-ease, owned tobacco houses at several points, and conducted institutions and schools for the poor. In the 1760's it had attained the height of its prosperity, and spent 300,000 lbs. tobacco on the erection of a new main Church at the Forks of Trent Creek to replace the ancient wooden structure that had remained the Mother Church since long before the year 1692, and whose origin has been lost in the dim mists of colonial antiquity.

After the loss of the poll tax, consequent to the War of Independence; with its income cut to shreds, the work of the Church and Parish declined, until in 1818 it had almost ceased to function to advantage. In the days of the Rev. Robert Scott, from 1708, the salary was the equivalent of \$1400.00 per annum; while in 1818 it had declined to \$350.00 and could be, with difficulty, paid by subscription.

On the 10th of May, 1692, an Act was promulgated by the sitting Assembly entitled "an Act for the service of Almighty God and the Establishment of the Protestant Religion in the Province of Maryland." In consequence of this decree orders were sent out to all the Justices of the several counties to appoint a day in their respective political limits to convene, with the freeholders of the counties, for the laying out of parishes and the establishment of churches within them. The meeting for that portion of Calvert County lying on the South shore of

the Patuxent River was held at Benedict Town on the 14th of February, 1692. The Justices present were Thomas Tasker, Thomas Hollyday, John Bigger, Francis Hutchins, James Keech, William Parker and Francis Freeman, besides a body of freeholders.

"It was concluded and agreed by the Justices named, and the principal freeholders at the time and place named, that the Parish should extend from Swanson's Creek to the lower part of Harvey Hundred, the church for the said Parish being already built standing in the Forks of Trent Creek called by the name of All Faith's Church. The Vestry chosen by the freeholders at this time and date were: Captain James Keech, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Richard Southoron, Mr. John Gillom, Mr. Charles Ashkom (Ashcombe²), Captain Richard Gardiner. Mr. William Dacres was chosen Clerk to the Parish by the Vestry on a salary of 800 lbs. tobacco a year."

The Vestry, as constituted, met on the 29th August, 1692, and agreed with John Price, carpenter, to repair the church, the interior of which was in ruins, and make it habitable. "Ten cedar posts were required to support the side walls, with a new roof to be covered with clap boards, three large window frames with shutters, a decent pulpit with a canopy above it, a desk for the clerk, and to relay the floor of the church with plank, to rail and bannister it for a communion table, to ovell the church overhead, and batten the inside with plank" all for the consideration of 2000 lbs. tobacco. "Nayles" and glass were to be furnished by the Vestry. According to this descrip-

² The Ashcombe property at the date 1650, lay immediately west of De la Brooke Manor, separated by one of the branches of Trent Creek. Its grant shortly preceded that of the Manor, and from the fact that Charles Ashcombe was one of the first members of the Vestry it may be inferred that that the family were adherents of the Episcopal Church when they came from England. The Church at the Forks of the Trent seems to have been built on land originally in the Ashcombe patent. The entire region about the head of Trent Creek was always strongly Protestant, the Keeches, the Hollydays, the Sothorons, the Taskers, the Clarkes, the Greenfields, the Haywards, and at a somewhat later date, the Key family were always churchmen.

tion entered in the Vestry records All Faith's Church was of many years standing since it was built, and was so dilapidated that even the walls had to be restored to make it serviceable, even the interior had been largely destroyed.

In 1675 the Rev. John Yeo was minister to the Episcopal Church at St. Leonard's in Calvert County, at the head of the creek of the same name. This clergyman had a parish of over fifty miles in extent comprising both banks of the Patuxent River, and though there is no direct record All Faith's Church came under his jurisdiction. Christ Church, Calvert County, now located below Prince Frederick, is near the head of St. Leonard's Creek and is the successor of the early church. It is more than possible that Mr. Yeo officiated at both churches, being drawn to All Faith's by the number of men of the Established Church in the region, sufficient to make desirable a place of worship accessible by both land and water. This Reverend gentleman is chiefly known by his letters from Maryland to the Archbishop of Canterbury (the Colony at that date being under the See) setting forth in no dubious language the low state to which the Established Church had fallen in Maryland. His letters so stirred up the clergy and the Lords of Trade in England that Lord Baltimore thought it well to reply (Calvert Paper, P. R. O.).

Besides Mr. Yeo, there was in the locality as early as 1650 the Rev. William Wilkinson, a resident of Resurrection Hundred on the Patuxent. He, however, officiated at St. George's in Poplar Hill Hundred. It is possible that he may have inspired the erection of a church near his plantation for the Protestants nearby. It is speculation as to who built the Church of All Faith's, only, it is certain that it was standing at a very early date, probably before 1675. The Rev. Ethan Sliper in a note on a visit to this church named the Rev. John Sliper as its minister in 1692,, but if so there is no account of his name in any document or register of Episcopal clergymen of colonial times.

It would take twenty years of neglect, at the very least, to occasion the described state of delapidation that the edifice was

in at the time the Vestry assumed charge of the building. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that it was built at or before 1675.

Robert Jones, deputy surveyor under Baker Brooke, the successor of his father Robert Brooke, has left a sketch of the Forks of Trent Creek, and the lands on which the church was built, which though differing considerably from the conditions now apparent there is still recognisable.

As reconstructed in 1692-94, the Church did service to its congregation for upwards of eighty-five years, and was replaced by a brick building in 1768-9.

In September, 1692 the land on which the Church stood was deeded by John Price, the owner, to the Vestry "One acre of land in the Forks of Trent Creek upon which is now a church standing, called by the name of All Faith's." "Signed and sealed in the presence of James Keech, John Gillom, Richard Southoron, on the part of the Vestry, and by John Price, his mark."

On August 8th, 1693, John Price was ordered to make seats for the congregation within the body of the Church, for which he was paid 800 lbs. tobacco.

On 29th August, 1694, the Vestry met at the Church and elected Mr. John Taney to be one of their number. In September of the same year they again met at the Church, and considering its rehabilitation sufficiently complete, petitioned the Governor for a minister to take charge of the Church and Parish.

On Sunday, September 16th, the Rev. Thomas Davis "preached his first sermon in the church of All Faith's Parish."

On the 29th September the Vestry met at the Church; Messrs. Ashcombe, Southoron, Taney and Gillom being present, and received the new minister with "thanks to God for sending him, and agreed to the utmost of their ability to provide for him a decent maintenance." Mr. Davis was to officiate both at All Faith's and St. Paul's Parishes, the latter now in Prince George County higher up the River.

In 1694, the Vestry held two years income from the 40 lb. tobacco tax levied for the support of the clergy as ordered by the Assembly and Governor Nicholson.

The bills certified by the Vestry to the High Sheriff of Calvert County for the year 1693 were,

Taxables of the Parish, 265 at 40 per poll.....	10,600 lbs. tob.
Sheriff's dues, collecting (Ninian Beale).....	530 " "
The Parish clerk.....	800 " "
Labourers work.....	400 " "
Carpenter work.....	1,600 " "
The minister's charges at St. Mary's City.....	720 " "
Bringing minister's goods from St. Mary's.....	400 " "
Note drawn by Mr. Davis on Vestry.....	2,200 " "
Due Mr. Southoron for minister.....	2,800 " "

20,282

In cash, Transportation of minister..... 1/7/0 sterling.

September to November, 1694. The proceedings of the Vestry were sent to the Governor as required by the recent law. Mr. Davis was offered a salary of 5000 lbs. tob. which he declined, asking for 9000. A compromise was effected at 7000 lbs. Mr. Dacres was reelected clerk for the coming year.

20th June,, 1695. Mr. John Davis, the minister, was made a member of the Vestry according to the new law which required the minister to be the presiding member of a Vestry. Two church-wardens, Jonathan Wilson and John Croke, were elected and made officials of the Parish following the requirements of the same law.*

* Under the administration of Governor Nicholson new laws governing the conduction of the parishes were enacted by the Assembly. Some of these were sent from England, while others had their origin in the Colony itself. The following one, much abbreviated, entitled "An Act for the formation of Parishes, 1695, is of interest." The Justices of a County are to meet together at the Court House, having given adequate notice of the meeting to the freeholders of the parish, and are required to lay out their respective county into districts or parishes, their bounds to be assigned and the decisions returned to the County Court to be duly recorded by the clerk thereof. Vestries of six able persons are to be appointed for each parish, which (vestry) is ordered and empowered and required to take charge of all tobacco, goods, wares, merchandise, for the benefit of the

A supplementary "Act on Religion" of the same date requires the minister to be the head of the vestry, stress being laid upon special appointments by the Governor; also a book for marriages, births and deaths is required for each respective church. The same order provides for two church-wardens in each parish to perform the proper duties of church-wardens, as in England, whose particular duty is to provide for the pay of the parish clerks as ordered by Henry, Lord Bishop of London, and see that proper records are kept of marriages, etc. The minister is to see that every three months the records are in order.

The order for the registration of births et cetera was first enacted in the "Act for the Service of God" 10th of May, 1692, but the disorders accompanying the change of government from a Proprietary to a Royal one, and the lack of proper ministerial equipment for the parishes, prevented it being placed in coordinate effect. The "Act of Registration" was repealed in 1694, again reenacted, again repealed, and again enacted, all in 1694, in different forms. (*Vide Maryland Archives*, 1694-5).

At this time the oath of office and allegiance for the vestries was changed by Act of Parliament from the Proprietary to another directly to the King and Queen.

29th July, 1695. William Dacres, clerk to the Parish, bought of Thomas Taney a book of parchment for the registration of marriages for the sum of 200 lbs. tob.

3rd August, 1695. The Vestry convened and agreed to meet clergy or minister of the parish to which they belong (but), with the first tobacco, merchandize, etc., (they) shall build and erect in the most convenient places one church or chapel-of-ease of such dimensions and proportions as the vestry may think proper. Parishes already having churches are excepted. The constable of the parish shall provide a list of the taxables in order to know what sum of tobacco shall be required of the sheriff to be raised; 40 lbs. per poll yearly shall be levied upon every taxable of the parish, and be gathered by the sheriff of the county in the same way as the county levy. The sheriff may pay the vestry, or the minister, directly, as the vestry may think proper. Parishes that have no churches are to use the tobacco for building purposes. The Act is to come into effect 10th. March, 1696.

monthly at the Parish Church on the first Saturday of each month, the church-wardens being requested to confer with them on the same day. William Dacres is continued as clerk, the salary increased to 1600 lbs. tob. The Vestry of this date was James Keech, Charles Ashcombe, Richard Southoron, John Gilliom, Thomas Taney, and a new man, John Davie. The oaths taken by the Vestry in accordance with the law were: (1) I do swear that I will never fail in my allegiance unto our Sovereign Lord King William, so help me God. (2) I do swear from my heart that I abhor and detest and abjure as impious and heretical that damnable doctrine that princes excommunicated by the See of Rome may be disposed (of) or murdered by their subjects, etc. So help me God. (3) The subscribers hereunto (this included both Vestry and freeholders) do declare that there is no transsubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after the consecration, or in the element of bread and wine by any person whatsoever. Under the oaths is written: The Vestry subscribe. The Frecholders subscribe.

The names of the freeholders subscribing were: George Trotter, James Kecch, Charles Ashcombe, Adam Bell, William Haines, Charles Ashcombe, Jr., George Nowles, Robert Clarke, Robert Slowton, John Gilliom, John Davie, Thomas Taney, Samuel Queen, Thomas Truman Greenfield, Sr., Truman Greenfield, Charles Hodgdon. The subscription of the Parish clerk is William Dacres; those of the wardens John Crooke and Thomas Keech, Jr.

30th October, 1695. Mr. Davis, the minister, went to St. Paul's Church. In the entry of this Vestry meeting one reads that William Dacres was "requested to officiate in the Church of All Faith's until there should be a minister appointed. Mr. Dacres is to come to the Church and read the first and second divine service according to the rubrick," and the Vestry agree to pay him 2000 lbs. per annum. This was in accordance with an order promulgated from Annapolis that in event of a parish being without the services of a minister that a "sober" layman should be appointed to the reading office. A janitor for the church was appointed. Robert Harrison received the post.

7th Dec., 1695. An argument arose at this meeting of the Vestry as to whether the 40 per poll tax was to be paid solely to the minister, or whether the clerk was entitled to a part of it. The question was referred and not settled. An order was given to John Price for additional repairs to the body of the Church requiring 1600 feet of plank.

An order of the Governor and Council for the further building and repairs of churches was read. "In case there is no church convenient in a parish, Court Houses may be used as churches. The order that a "sober" layman read the service on Sundays is confirmed. The Sacrament must be administered three times a year, Christmas, Easter and Whitsontide. The building of schools in connection with the churches must be considered. In October of this year the Governor and Council ordered that returns be made by the vestries of their proceedings, such reports to be sent to the Clerk of the Council's office by the last Tuesday of February of each year. On the same day an additional order was sent by the Governor "that in all parishes where churches are already built that the vestries lay out what tobacco of the 40 per poll tax (not paid to the minister) toward building chapels-of-ease in the most convenient places, and, in case the supply of tobacco is not exhausted, that the vestry lay it out in ready goods or bills of exchange; the order adding that the crop of tobacco for this year is likely to be a good commodity." It is signed, Hy. Denton, Ck. to Council.

1696. The names of the vestry have not changed. Late in the year the inside of the Church was ordered to be finished, the plastering of the walls, the pulpit and the clerk's desk placed in position, the Communion table and rail with the pews and seats. John Price had by this time been paid over 12,000 lbs. of tobacco for repairs, and the Vestry had furnished nails and glass to the extent of 800 lbs. more. Officiating ministers had been paid 10,200 lbs. but other than Mr. Davis their names are not given. It was ordered by the Governor that a return of the actions of the Vestries should be made to the December Court, also that marriages could only be performed by license,

to be recorded in the Parish book, and returned to his Excellency.

October 11th, 1696. The several vestries were ordered by the Governor to report what "forwardness" the churches were in; whether finished according to contract and paid for; what ground the churches stood on, and whether it had been purchased and made "secure." The vestries are to have their accounts ready against his Excellency's coming to visit them.

12th April, 1696/1697. Easter meeting of the Vestry. There were no changes in the body. William Smith of Benedict Hundred and John Miles of Resurrection Hundred were elected church-wardens for the present year. Mr. Mason, sheriff of St. Mary's County, was ordered to pay John Price 2200 lbs. of tobacco for additional work on the Church. He is told to clear away all debris from the Church lot. The Vestry received from the hands of Mr. Dacres, clerk, four bibles, the Whole Duty of Man, three books on the Defense of the Common Prayer, three catechisms, and one Lecturn book. On the same day Mr. Tubman, minister from William and Mary Parish, received 400 lbs. tob. for his extra services. The glass for the church windows was received from Captain Keech, three panes 2' 1" x 1' 6" broad, three squares of 18", one casement pane, six panes 3' 2" long, 18" wide, and six smaller casement glasses.

3rd June, 1697. Mr. William Norris was appointed as clerk to the Vestry at a salary of 800 lbs. tob., and took the necessary oath as provided by the Assembly. William Smith and Robert Stourton were made church-wardens for the next year. It was ordered that Captain Beane, Sheriff of Charles County, shall desist paying the Upper Church (St. Paul's) any of the poll tax from people living below the main branch of Swanson's Creek.

3rd June, 1697. Ordered by the Governor and Council that the sheriffs shall give notice to vestrymen that they do not omit to return, by a delegate, to the Assembly, copies of its proceedings and the year's receipts per poll tax, also the state of completion of the churches. The account sent by the Vestry com-

prised the years from 1693 to 1697, and showed every expenditure, those of the several officiating ministers and repairs to the Church being the principal ones. The receipts were 45,260 lbs. tob. with a balance slightly less than receipts. Glass, altar-cloths, cushioning casings, were received through Captain Keech from England.⁴

In a letter to the Governor of this year the Vestry announced: "That the Church is finished, only pulpit cushionings and altar-cloths are lacking, which have been sent for. Further; we beg your Excellency to send us some good man that we may glorify God in the Church after having it cost so much and the pains bestowed upon it, that it may stand as a lanthorn. As for a reader, we have employed him a year and a half, but for three parts of a year we had nobody to come to hear him." In the letter assurance is given that the land whereon the Church stands, one acre, is duly the property of the Parish. "Our Parish is fifty miles long, and the Church stands in the upper part, and the parishioners in the lower part grumble at their being no service for them. Will your Excellency command that we build a chapel-of-ease with what tobacco the sheriffs hold for us?"

21st February, 1698. At a Vestry meeting of this date Mr. Mason, the Sheriff, was ordered to pay the widow Wilkinson 600 lbs. tob. due her husband for the time he was our clerk, also to pay Mr. Dacres 100 lbs. for being clerk at the christening of children by Mr. Tubman.⁵

The Vestry remained the same for 1697 as for the previous year.

2nd April, 1698. The articles for the adornment of the Church sent for by Captain Keech were received as follows:

⁴ That portion of Calvert County on the South side of the Patuxent River was in 1696 returned to St. Mary's County, from which it originally came, it having in 1650 been devised by Cecil Baltimore to Robert Brooke as a separate county.

⁵ Mr. Tubman had been sent by Governor Nicholson to take charge of the chapel-of-ease. A note was received by the Vestry from the Assembly inquiring "whether the Governor was putting the country to an unreasonable charge by building churches to big and too chargeable for the country."

Cushion for the pulpit £ 3/17/6; two yards green satin plush, 1/07/0; seven yards silk fringe 0/7/0; glass for windows, 1/13/05; chest for books, 0/12/0; with commission, a total of £ 10/09/04.

9th August, 1698. The body of the Vestry engaged a Mr. Plats as irregular minister, and are to pay him 500 lbs. for each sermon preached by him. Mr. Charles Ashcombe is fined for non-attendance on vestry meetings. A petition sent by the Vestry to the Governor; recalls: "That on the 14th February, 1692, a meeting of the Justices and freeholders was held at Benedict Leonard Town for the laying out of Parishes on the South side of the Patuxent River, and whereas a dispute has arisen as to the confines of the Parish between this and the Upper Parish (St. Paul's), it is now requested to have the proper bounds of each settled." Henry Lowe, High Sheriff of St. Mary's County reported that there were now 231 taxables in the Parish. John Beane, Sheriff of Charles County reported 64 taxables in that portion of the County belonging to All Faith's. 10,000 lbs. of tobacco is set aside for the building of a chapel-of-ease at the lower end of the Parish. Mr. Benjamin Nobbs is sent by "Henry, Lord Bishop of London" to officiate as clergyman to the Church, with a letter from Governor Nicholson stating: "I do therefore appoint Mr. Nobbs minister in the half of All Faith's Parish in St. Mary's Co., this 10th of May, 1698."

24th November, 1698. The Vestry meeting at this date appointed the Rev. Mr. Nobbs to the Lower End of All Faith's Parish. "To meet Mr. Nobbs the Vestry will assemble at the house of Mr. Robert Clarke (in Resurrection Hundred) and treat about the settling and building of a chapel-of-ease in the lower one-half of the Parish." A salary of 3000 lbs. tob. is to be paid Mr. Nobbs on order of the Vestry. The chapel-of-ease is to cost 10,000 lbs. tob.

28th November. A special meeting of the Vestry was, at this date, held at the Cool Springs (on order of the Governor and Assembly to obtain land for a healing resort). Col. John Courts, Capt. Philip Hoskins, Capt. James Keech, Capt. John

Beane, Capt. Jacob Moorland, and Capt. Benjamin Hall had been appointed Trustees of the Springs by Gov. Nicholson, and for the purchase of 50 acres of land from the owner, Capt. John Dent, "where the Fountains of Healing Waters lie, and for the settling and building of an house upon the land." Capt. Dent appeared and sold the land to the Trustees—for £25 sterling. Capt. Keech is to see that the Surveyor of St. Mary's Co. "properly marked the land and had a conveyance drawn."

29th November, 1698. The Vestry met with the parishioners of the lower part of the Parish and selected a site for the chapel-of-ease, and the acre of ground whereon the chapel was to stand was given by the owner. Mr. John Nutwell, Mr. Adam Bell and Mr. Robert Clarke were named Trustees of the building, "for us and in our name to treat with a carpenter and all other workmen, and to buy all things requisite for the finishing of the work." The necessary 10,000 lbs. tob. is already in the hand of Col. Henry Lowe, Sheriff of St. Mary's County. This mandate was signed by James Keech, Richard Southoron, Thomas Taney, John Gillom and John Davie of the Vestry, only Mr. Ashcombe being absent.⁶

1699. Mr. Gerard Foulke, Sheriff of Charles County reported 94 taxables in his district; Col. Henry Lowe of St. Mary's numbered 294 in his return for the Parish. A tobacco income of 14,592 pounds for the year 1698 was received by the Vestry. The debit side of the ledger showed an expenditure of 12,466 pounds, for the ministers, Mr. Nobbs, 7000; paid on account of a purchase from Raphael Hayward of glebe land, 9000 lbs.; the balance for repairs to the church and the beginning of the chapel leaving a deficit for the year.

1700, 23rd December. Annapolis. "The bearer Mr. Holt, is presented by me as minister of All Faith's Parish. He is very well qualified. I heartily wish you may agree with him to preach among you. (Signed) Nathaniel Blackiston."

⁶ The location of this chapel is, at present, unfortunately unknown. It was, however, not far from the home of Robert Clarke in Resurrection Manor, therefore not far from the present village of Laurel. The Cool Springs is now Charlotte Hall.

1701. Mr. James Hay, Sheriff of St. Mary's returned 343 taxables in the St. Mary portion of the Parish. A church bible was bought, Mr. Nobbs preached four times at the Church, and Mr. Plats from a neighboring parish officiated once. Mr. Oven, Mr. Joseph Hoult, Mr. Troop, preached at the Church and at the Cool Springs.⁷

12th March, 1700. At a Vestry meeting Mr. James Keech, Jr., was sworn in as clerk to the Parish. The key to the Church is to be kept by Mr. Robert Sturton, he having the Church records in custody.

May, 1703. A notice is received from the Assembly that in future two members of a vestry must be dropped annually, and two other members of the parish substituted for them. The Vestry must consist of six members, the minister presiding. Mr. Gillom and Mr. Queen were "turned out" and Mr. John Nutwell and Robert Clarke appointed in their places.⁸ The membership of the Vestry was formed of James Keech, Sr., Thomas Taney, John Davie, John Gillom, Robert Stourton and Robert Clarke. There was no constant rector, only occasional clergymen served the pulpit of the main Church. Messrs. Williams and Blackman were the church-wardens. Thomas Nutwell, the clerk, is ordered to see that the lower chapel is finished. Mrs. Eleanor Tubman, the widow of the Rev. Mr. Tubman received an order on the Sheriff, Mr. John Hart, for 1600 lbs. tob. due to him at the time of his death, "the same being paid for four Sermons of Vertue, preached by command of the President (Tench) and Council." "The Rev. George Trotter appeared before the Vestry bearing an order from the Presi-

⁷ Chapel-of-ease, lower chapel, sometimes chapel are synonymous. In the records the Church is sometimes the Church, occasionally the Upper Church. The Glebe land purchased from Mr. Raphael Hayward in 1698, was known as Toy Kirk, it having been so designated in the patent. The part of the tract retained by Mr. Hayward was known as Fan Kirk. Both lay to the South of the Upper Patuxent Road (the Three Notch Road) at the head of the waters that constituted the Cabin Branch of Trent Creek.

⁸ Since the accession of James Keech, Jr. to the duties of clerk to the Vestry the records have not been kept with regularity, and the orthography is at times execrable.

dent that he be invested in the Parish of All Faith's." The Vestry approved of the request and ordered that he be entered in the records. Mr. Trotter was sent by the Bishop of London to officiate as a clergyman of the Church of England.

27th November, 1703. A full Vestry meeting was held this date with the newly appointed minister presiding. Messrs. Clarke, Nutall and Bell were ordered to have control of the chapel. The Vestry took under consideration the enlargement of the Church of All Faith's.

11th April, 1704. Annual meeting of the Vestry and parishioners. John Davie and Robert Clarke were "dismissed" and Adam Bell and William Hames elected in their room. Mr. Blackman, the clerk was "discharged" and Thomas Butler chosen in his place. John Wilson and John Nutall were chosen church-wardens, James Keech clerk of the Parish records. The keeper of these records must be a "landed man." It was ordered that the next Annual Meeting would be at the chapel-of-ease, and there elect new members.

8th September, 1704. Proceedings were ordered by the Vestry against Mr. George Plater, Sheriff of St. Mary's, as he declines to pay to the Vestry the tax for the year 1700. Slaves are not allowed to do ordinary work on the Sabbath. Vestries are ordered by the President and Council to inspect and make return of the books owned by the Parish, through the Sheriff of St. Mary's Co., Mr. John Coode, Jr. Inspectors of Tobacco houses are to be appointed by the vestries. Batchelors are to be taxed for the benefit of the parishes, when they have reached the age of 25 years, and have in their own right an estate of over 100 pounds sterling.

9th April, 1705. Easter Monday election. Two new vestrymen were to be selected. Messrs. Thomas Taney and William Hames were "turned out" and Edmund Mason and William Smith chosen in their places. John Wilson and Thomas Butler were retired as church-wardens, and Joseph Edwards and William Hutchins elected in their room. James Keech is con-

tinued as recorder. 6000 lbs. tob. has been paid on the chapel-of-ease.

In answer to a request of the President of the Council at Annapolis that a list of the books sent them, replied that no books had ever been sent. There were now on hand 4 bibles, a lecturn book, 3 books of common prayer, and one great church bible, all of which we have bought ourselves. The salaries of the Rev. Mr. Nobbs of the chapel-of-ease, William Harris, reader, Col. Moorland for a book of prayer, and Mr. Nobbs, preaching at the Church, were paid. The Rev. George Trotter was paid 12,817 lbs. tob. for his seivices for the year. In the account sent to the Governor for this year complaint is again made of Sheriff George Plater, who "is ever putting off his accounts to the Church with "hames and stories" although he knows that we have employed workmen on the Church and chapel-of-ease, and they cannot be paid unless accounts are settled by him. Will your Excellency please lay your command, etc."

30th April, 1705. The annual vestry meeting was held at the house of James Keech. William Smith and Edward Mason were chosen new members of the Vestry. The present Vestry is formed of Capt. James Keech, Robert Stourton, James Nuthall, Sr., Edward Mason and William Smith. The only parishioners present were Robert Clarke and William Hutchins.

There is no record of a Vestry meeting in 1706.

6th May, 1707. The Annual meeting was held at the new chapel-of-ease, and was attended by James Nuthall, Adam Bell, and Edmund Mason. Robert Clarke became clerk to the Vestry and is to care for the Church books now in the hands of James Keech, Jr. Mr. John Taney was elected warden of the lower Parish, and Raphael Hayward of the upper one.

22nd June, 1707. The new minister, Mr. Jennings, preached his first sermon at the chapel. A new oath "of abjuration to Queen Anne" was taken by the whole Vestry, it stated (in part): "The Queen is the rightful Sovereign of all British dominions; the Prince, who pretended to be the Prince of

Wales (James III) hath not any right or title to be King of England, or of any dominion thereof." The Act was formally entitled "An Act for the limitation of the Crown and the promulgation of the Protestant Religion."

1st August, 1707. A survey was made of the glebe lands they being a part of "Fan Kirk" lately the property of Mr. Raphael Hayward. The glebe has 250 acres.

25th October, 1707. The Rev. Mr. White lectured at the Parish Church on Saturdays once a month. The Governor wrote: "Until such time as I will be able to furnish you with another minister for the Church, Mr. White will preach at your chapel and I will be well content. I will expect you to provide for him an honourable allowance, out of the 40 per poll tax." (Signed) Jo. Seymour.

5th April, 1708. Annual Easter meeting, held at the chapel-of-ease. There were present, of the vestry: John Nuthall, Adam Bell, Edmond Mason. Charles King and Mathew Lewis were chosen new vestrymen. The parishioners present were Enoch Coombes, John Layne, William Wilkinson, William Hutchins, Andrew Ffoy, John Hales and Robert Hutchins. John Nuthall and Adam Bell were "turned out" and Richard Hopewell and John Nuthall, Jr., substituted. Raphael Hayward and John Taney were "dismissed" as church-wardens and Robert Philips and John Biggs filled their room. Robert Clarke became clerk and recorder. Inquiry was made as to who held the church plate. Mr. Jennings of the chapel was allowed a salary of 7000 lbs. it being one-half the income from the receipts.

29th April, 1708. A Vestry meeting. It agreed with Mr. William Biggs that he should build a porch to the Church, 12' square with inside turned bannisters, the porch to have benches within "from dore to dore"; also to weatherboard the church to four feet from the ground, and place a bench 10' long under the back window, all to cost 4000 lbs. tob.

7th August, 1708. The Vestry met at the house of Mr. Raphael Hayward to meet the Rev. Mr. Robert Scott, he hav-

ing been sent by his Excellency. The vestrymen present to receive him were: Edmund Mason, William Smith, Samuel Queen, Peter Harris, Richard Hopewell and John Nuthall, Sr. A letter was read from Gov. Seymour to state that the minister was sent by Henry, Lord Bishop of London, Diocesan of the Province of Maryland, to them, and was dated 15th July, 1708.

Mr. William Coode, Sheriff of St. Mary's gave the number of taxables for the past year as 382 in number, yielding 15,280 lbs. of tob. Walter Story, Sheriff of Charles County, returned 110 taxables. Both counties showed an increasing population.

Rev. Mr. Jennings preached two sermons at the chapel; continued alterations were made in the Church, buildings were begun at the glebe, Mr. White preached at the Church, a porch like that at the Church was built for the chapel, and Mr. Scott was paid his portion of the year's salary amounting to 2500 pounds. Mr. Scott is to have an additional 3500 lbs. to be expended on the glebe, chiefly to stock it. Mr. Samuel Queen is to have the first pew in the Church assigned to him, next the altar on the same side as the pulpit.

25th April, 1709. Easter Monday election, held at the Church. The Rev. Robert Scott presided. By the vote of the parishioners Messrs. Mason and Smith were "turned out" and Thomas Truman Greenfield and Thomas Crabb elected. John Biggs and Robert Philips were designated as church-wardens. Charles Hoskins became clerk to the vestry. The parishioners voting were Robert Hutchins, James Edwards, John Davis, Henry Peregrine Jowles, Thomas Crabb and Thomas Truman Greenfield.

A note was received from the Governor calling the attention of all vestries to misapplication of the 40 per poll tax, and requiring them to give early notice to their parishioners of the annual Easter meeting so they may be present at them. A yearly change in the vestries is enforced.

12th May, 1709. The new Vestry was formed of Peter Harris, James Crabb, T. T. Greenfield, Richard Hopewell, Mr. Queen and Mr. Nuthall. The last three were fined for non-

attendance on meetings. It was ordered that Captain Crabb take bills of exchange from Madame Eleanor Keech, they being due from her to the Parish, and from the proceeds to buy such goods as were needed by the Church. The widow of carpenter Price, who rebuilt the Church, now received 200 lbs. tob. yearly for cleaning and sweeping the same. Andrew Foy is sexton at the chapel. Charles Hodgdon is clerk to the Vestry, vice George Trotter. Mr. Jennings received his salary. A Vestry room is ordered to be built at the glebe, the locality being the center of the Parish, and the most convenient spot for all the vestrymen. It is also ordered that the vestry room be built by the "procurement" of the Rev. Mr. Scott, 15' long by 15' wide, with an inside chimney.

21st July, 1709. A Vestry meeting. Mr. Scott brought before the body a petition whereby the taxables of the Parish are to be assessed an additional 5 lbs. per poll for the purpose of the Parish in addition to the usual 40 lbs. per poll. The Vestry accede to the proposition and orders for collection are sent out to the Sheriffs. Mr. Peter Harris and T. T. Greenfield are allowed to have their pews next the pulpit on the West aisle of the Church. Henry P. Jowles is to have a part of Mr. Queen's pew. Kenelm Cheseldyne is now Sheriff of St. Mary's County.

April 10th, 1710. Captain Jowles and Joseph Edwards were chosen over Peter Harris and Samuel Queen. John Davis and Robert Hutchins became church-wardens. Charles Hodgdon continued as sexton.

6th November, 1710. Vestry meeting, at the Rev. Mr. Scott's. Mr. Davis Evans begs to be allowed to take into his pew in the southwest corner of the chapel the families of Thomas Blackman and Peter Pillion. Robert Hutchins desires to take into his pew the families of John Taney and William Wilkinson. George Keech, having built a pew in the Church, desires to take in Charles Hodgkin and Charles Smith "as partners." Mrs. Keech having built a pew in the Church joining the pulpit wishes to take in Samuel Sothoron and James

Keech. All are allowed. A petition is sent to the Charles County Court for an additional 5 lb. tax, in addition to the 40 per poll tax.

The list of vestrymen of this date was Joseph Edwards, Richard Hopewell, John Nuthall, Thomas Crabb, Thomas Truman Greenfield and Henry P. Jowles.

4th December, 1711. The annual Vestry meeting for the election of new members had been deferred to this date as the Court met this year on Easter Monday. John Nuthall, Sr., and Adam Bell were elected in the room of John Nuthall, Jr., and Richard Hopewell. Samuel Sothoron and Charles King are chosen wardens, the latter for the chapel.

Mr. Bladen is required to serve notice on Mrs. Elizabeth Keech that she must pay her deceased husband's debts amounting to 18/17/04 sterling, but the "prosecution" of Mrs. Keech is suspended to await the arrival of a Suffragan to be sent by the Bishop of London.

21st April, 1712. Annual Easter Monday meeting. The parishioners make choice of Messrs. John Cartwright, and John Anderson in the place of Capt. Crabb and Capt. T. T. Greenfield. The new wardens were Thomas Truman for the Church in the place of Samuel Sothoron, deceased, and David Evans for the chapel. The wardens were ordered to inspect the condition of both churches and report what repairs were required.

10th June, 1712. Meeting at the glebe house. A 10 pound poll tax was ordered for the benefit of the chapel, alternating with one of the same amount for the Church. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Cartwright are to report immediately the condition of the two churches. Madame Keech pleads poverty as an excuse for the non-payment of her debt. The amount is reduced to one-half, to be paid in tobacco instead of sterling.

12th July, 1712. The Committee reports that it is necessary to take down and "rebuild the entire South wall of the Upper Church, and while this is being done to provide a gallery at the West end from the gable to the "gice" with three seats. A

new chancel should also be built at the East end of the church 12' square and of equal height with the ceiling, the first story to be wainscotted with plank; the whole body of the church to be covered with bevelled plank and shingled. Capt. Jowles is to have charge of the work and be bonded for its proper performance. 25,000 lbs. tob. was appropriated for the alterations.

6th April, 1713. The annual election was this year held at the chapel, this time for the choosing of four vestrymen. John Taney and Charles King were elected in the room of H. P. Jowles and Joseph Edwards. Charles and Robert Hart became wardens, the first for the Upper the second for the Lower church. Edward White was paid 3970 lbs. for repairs to the Church. Madame Keech paid her debts in tobacco. Henry Lowe and Edmund Dent were respectively Sheriffs of St. Mary's and Charles Counties.⁹

29th March, 1714. The annual election was held at the Upper Church. Messrs. John Segar and John Conway were chosen vestrymen in the place of John Nuthall and Adam Bell. The wardens now were William Wilkinson for the Upper and James Halke for the Lower Church in the place of Charles Smith and Robert Hutchins. John Burroughs appears as having been elected vestryman on the 6th April, 1713. He is now sworn in. A Mr. Connoway was also elected but declined the office. 500 lbs. tob. were allowed Mr. Wilkinson for a new chest for the Church to hold the vestments. 6000 pounds were subscribed toward rebuilding the Church. All the vestrymen and parishioners took the oath of allegiance to the new Sovereign, King George I. The oath was administered by Capt. Jowles.

18th April, 1715. Easter election at the chapel. John Dansey and John Reed were chosen vice John Cartwright and John T. Anderton. Joseph Crook and Robert Hutchins were made church-wardens.

14th July. Vestry meeting at the minister's residence. Mr.

⁹ The accounts of receipts and expenditures are not now kept with the regularity of earlier Vestries. The entries are also dated somewhat irregularly.

Bowles undertook to recover the chapel at an expense of 1200 lbs. tob. It was ordered that two new windows be cut in the walls of the Church each "2' wide and as deep as the rest of the windows."

2nd April, 1716. The annual election of vestrymen. Truman Greenfield and Charles Ashcombe were elected to the Vestry, vice, John Taney and Charles King. James Keech was made warden of the Upper, Robert Hutchins of the Lower Church.

Robert Hanson is now Sheriff of Charles County, Kenelm Cheseldyne of St. Mary's.

18th April, 1717. The annual election was held at the Lower Church. The parishioners made choice of Adam Bell and Thomas Blackman in the room of Messrs. Segar and Burroughs. John King and Henry Lowe were appointed wardens for the Church while Robert Hutchins was continued at the chapel. Charles Hodgkin was clerk to the Vestry.

Captain Jenifer is Sheriff of St. Mary's County.

14th April, 1718. Easter meeting. Philip Lock and Thomas Gosling become vestrymen in the room of John Reed and John King. Richard Stevens became warden for the Church, and John Gibbens for the chapel.

2nd February, 1718/1719. This meeting of the Vestry was held at the home of Rev. Mr. Scott, a full vestry being present, namely Truman Greenfield, Charles Ashcombe, Thomas Blackman, William Wilkinson, Philip Locke, Thomas Gosling. It was "ordered that John Ashcombe have that tract of land called Greenfield that John Dansey left to the Parish for 99 years, and that he pay £6 sterling for the same."

14th April, 1719. Annual election. Richard Hopewell and James King were elected in the place of Charles Ashcombe and Truman Greenfield. Samuel Wood became warden for the church and James Gibbons for the chapel.

The following articles were sent for through Truman Greenfield: Two silver chalices, two silver patens, a pulpit cushion, green velvet cloth, a box window glass of 100 ft. square, iron

latchets for the doors, hasps and dovetails for casements, two "fashionable" canonical surplices, one folio register, two folio books of church homilies, two pewter flagons washed with gold. The Vestry "agree" with John Gibbons to relay the floor of the vestry-room and at the same time to make a door by the side of the chimney and a "shiffe" at the front of the chimney and four benches, everything handsome and decent; all for the sum of 850 lbs. tob. They also "order him to post and rail the yard of the Church" for which he is allowed 1600 lbs.¹⁰

A list of the parishioners contributing to an especial fund for the embellishment of the churches of the Parish taken at the last annual election was: Henry Peregrine Jowles, Mr. Edmunds, Capt. Greenfield, Peter Vilet, Jonas Jankin, John Cartwright, James Wood, Charles Smith, Thomas Truman, John Anderson, William Smith, Thomas Crabb, John Burroughs, John Dansey, Rev. Robert Scott, Peter Harris, John Cosby, Philip Harvey. The majority contributed an average of 200 lbs. apiece, but Mr. Scott added 1200, John Dansey 1200, and Peter Harris 500 lbs. The total amount raised was 5000 lbs. Daniel Evans and Samuel Wood were wardens.

At a meeting shortly after the annual election there were present: John Forblet, George Plater, Thomas Reeder, John Cartwright, Francis Hutchins, Thomas Greenfield, James Truman Greenfield, Philip Clarke, Philip Clarke, Jr., Samuel Sothoron, John Abell, Robert Hammett, Jr., W. Brice, N. Truman Greenfield, Richard Hopewell, Thomas Aisquith, Hugh Hopewell, Truman Greenfield, Randall Morris, John Anderson, John Reed, Samuel Abell, Lawrence Lant, George Bowles, Robert Clark, David Evans, Samuel Wood.¹¹

¹⁰ At this date the additional 10 lbs. in addition to the 40 lbs. per poll continues to be in effect. On Oct. 29th of this year the tax was reduced to 8 lbs.

¹¹ The Rev. Mr. Scott seems to have awakened the interest of the parishioners in the work of the parish in a way never before attained. The quantity of tobacco demanded of them may have had something to do with this interest.

A break now occurs in the continuity of the records of the Vestry, from 1719 to 1725.

During this time Daniel Jenifer of Charles, Thomas Truman Greenfield and Richard Hopewell were Sheriffs of St. Mary's County. There were 64 taxables belonging to the parish in the Charles County portion, in the St. Mary's part 477, of which 416 lived in Resurrection Hundred. The total of the poll tax was 16,166 lbs. tob. (1723). The increase in the population in St. Mary's County is constant.

5th June, 1726. An election of church-wardens. A letter from the Governor was read at this meeting dated the 2nd of May, 1726, which stated that "James Bowles, Esqr., having made complaint to this Board of being chose church-warden in the parish, we are of the opinion that it is indignity offered to a member of his Lordship's Council. It is therefore desired that you proceed to a new election for another church-warden in his room and stead." Signed per order, Geo. Plater, clk. to Council.

The reply courteous was as follows: "The parishioners in compliance to the said request, proceed(ed) to a new election, and as they believe the law does not exempt any man from serving God, the Country and his Church, and in regard James Bowles, Esqr., is a gentleman in every way qualified to serve the parish as church-warden, they unanimously agreed to make choice of the said James Bowles, Esqr., to serve as church-warden for the parish aforesaid, to serve until Easter Monday next." (Signed) Robert Scott, T. T. Greenfield.

It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Bowles served.¹²

¹² It is most difficult to ascertain from the Archives of the Colony, from Bacon's Digest, or other available manuscripts, the entire extent of the Parish of All Faith's in the earlier years of the 18th century. As elsewhere given, in the year 1692, when the parishes were first laid out, it took in Harvey, the Resurrection Hundred (Fenwick Manor was included in Resurrection Hundred), and the entire extent of Charles County bordering on the Patuxent River, that is the country between Indian and the main branch of Swanson's Creek, a total length of some fifty miles on the River. Toward the Potomac River the boundaries were not defined, possibly, because the lands were thinly settled. St. Mary's County (in which All Faith's

In 1729, the Assembly ordered changes in the boundaries of St. Mary's and Charles County parishes (*vide*, Vol. XXXVI of the *State Archives*). The new limits to the modern reader are not clear. The western boundaries of William and Mary Parish, the most western of the St. Mary's Parishes is "defined as having its West edge at Mr. Lewis Creek on Patuxent, to the wading place of the Ordinary Run, including all land above the Ordinary Run running to the main road to the Court House (at St. Mary's City), until it reaches John Jarboe's place along the road to Resurrection Hundred (the Three Notch Road) thence to St. Clement's and Choptico." In a general way King and Queen and William and Mary Parishes at the date above given extended from the present Millstone Landing, taking in the whole of the peninsula East of the Mattapany Road, thence westward, unbroken, to the neighborhood of Choptico Creek, thence, brokenly to Port Tobacco Hundred, but, a considerable portion, away from the Potomac, was under the influence of the Vestry of All Faith's Parish. John Jarboe's land lay almost at the junction of the road that led to the Court House, the Mattapany Road, and the road that led to the Upper Patuxent regions, now known by the name of the Three Notch Road. As the country became more and more peopled, and new parishes were erected, its sway contracted to the original limits as defined in the Act of 1692. This view of the extent of All Faith's Parish is borne out by the fact that there were, at times, members of the Vestry who had their homes in St. Andrew's and Christ Church Parishes. The church at Choptico was not built until after 1734, by petition of the community to the Assembly for a levy of tobacco, the old church built by Thomas Gerrard standing at quite a distance away from the town.

Again, the boundaries of the Parish were altered in 1748

did not lie until after 1696) was then (1692) divided into two parishes, extending on the Patuxent below Harvey to the mouth of the River, thence along the Bay Shore to the Potomac River, thence westward on the River to St. Clement's and Newtown Hundreds. Westwards of Newtown there seems to have been a gap in the parishes (for a time) until the environs of Port Tobacco Hundred and Parish was reached.

(*vide* Bacon's *Digest and Archives*, Vol. XII, pg. 608). "Barnes Mill" now becomes the point of division between King and Queen and All Faith's Parish, the line being drawn at 42½ degrees West of Greenwich to the limit of Charles County. The location of Barnes Mill has long been lost, and even the degrees to the West have become uncertain. It must suffice to determine, that in its southwest part the sphere of the Parish was of great extent in the late days of the 17th century, thinly populated away from the rivers, and gradually grew in wealth and importance until the Revolution came, which occasioned the loss of the poll tax and other revenues, and for a time an almost complete annihilation of its political services. The vast change in this respect may be judged by the fact that in the wealthy times preceding the year 1776, the Parish paid its Rector the equivalent of \$1400.00, besides being furnished with a large glebe. He was the wealthiest man within its limits, which is in strong contrast with the fact that after the War of Independence the Parish was only able to raise a salary of \$150.00 for the incumbent by subscription of the parishioners. Eventually, the services at the Church became dependent on the staff of Charlotte Hall for its religious life. The period of reconstruction was long and tedious. Trinity Parish, formerly a part of the Parish, became its mainstay. It is a curious circumstance that in the books of the Parish there is no mention of the disturbances attending the period of the Revolutionary War other than a note on the change of the form of oath from allegiance to King George to one to the State of Maryland.

To return to the year 1748. In 1740 an Act was passed by the Assembly appointing Commissioners to divide St. Mary's County into four parishes, and to erect that portion of All Faith's Parish in Charles County "into a distinct parish." This Act was nullified by the non-appointment of Commissioners. Again, as above noted, in 1745 there was another movement to alter the western parts of St. Mary's County and the Eastern parts of Charles into a new parish, which was

again made void by a rider that the change could not be made during the lifetime of the incumbents, the Reverends John Urquahart and Lawrence de Butts. Mr. Urquahart did not die until 1765 when the constitution of Trinity Parish, Charles County immediately followed (*vide Arch.*, Vols. XLIV and XLVI). An assessment on the inhabitants of the region for 55,000 lbs. tob. was then made for the erection of a church, the location not being stated. The Assembly of 1766 also passed an Act to enable the Justices of Charles County to build a chapel-of-ease in Benedict Hundred, 50,000 lb. of tobacco. "One acre of land was purchased at Villet's Old Fields on the main road from Bryantown to Benedict" and the chapel built. (Hanson, session Nov. 16, 1766).

Another break in the entries occurs at this date.

16th April, 1732. An annual election was held on this day. The parishioners made choice of John Willson instead of Allan Davis, not effecting a choice in the place of Richard Hasler. John Edwards and Samuel Wood became wardens instead of John Reed and Daniel Evans.

The records now return to tobacco entries for many pages. During 1726 Col. John Baker was Sheriff of St. Mary's, and John Howard of Charles County. In Harvey Hundred there were 105 taxables, in Resurrection Hundred, 418, in Benedict Hundred 155. In 1730 George Clark was Sheriff of St. Mary's, Randall Morris, Sheriff of Charles County. St. Mary's County showed 609, Charles County 183 taxables.

May, 1733. The list of parishioners voting at the annual election included: Francis Hutchins, Thomas Reader, Henry G. Sothoron, Thomas Greenfield, John Chesley, John Wheatley, John Stephen (curate to the Parish), Henry Tubman, Samuel Sothoron, William Kilgore, Jonathan Edwards, James Burroughs, Richard Sothoron, Melville Locke, Charles King, Jr., Nathaniel L. Greenfield, Richard Pierce, John Hogerhaut, John Hutchins, Hugh Hopewell, John H. Brome, John Reeder, James Latimer, William Bruce, Benjamin Edwards, N. S.

Sothoron, John Somerwell, Alexander Urquahart, James Chapelier and James S. Briscoe.

Benjamin Fendall was Sheriff of St. Mary's County. The 5 lb. per poll is still required. In the voting list there occurs the name of John Stephen as curate, probably an assistant to the Rev. Robert Scott, who was rapidly becoming incapacitated from age. The records have become only a list of receipts and expenditures, many of them unintelligible. In 1766 the Vestry bought land from John Reeder for a new chapel, paying 2000 lbs. tob. for it. This building was constructed the following year at a cost of 37 pounds sterling exclusive of the pews, and 38,524 lbs. in tobacco. Again, there is no location given of the lot. In 1770 the Rev. John Stephen seems to have had entire charge of the Parish. Among the expenses of this date are: Making the communion table cloth of silk, 0/3/6; Irish linen 1/2/6.

The Book of Records now returns to the year 1720, after the Rev. Mr. Scott was inducted. Alterations to the Church are almost constant. "The West end of the Church is to be taken down, new posts, ground sills, and all other things that are wanting, including a pulpit, were to be placed within it. Articles for the Church are sent for from England." Quarry lead solder for the windows, two chalices and two salvers, two pewter flagons, one folio register book, super-Holland for surplices, two church homilies, green velvet, ten ounces gold orrice, galleon stuff to line the altar cloth, five pounds of fine feathers and fine tucking for the cushion, silk and gold tassels, hooks, eyes and lace, all to cost £12/12/0 sterling. The estimate for repairs is for 17,000 lbs., the order to the undertaker¹³ being signed by James Keech, warden, Rev. Robert Scott, Thomas Gosling, John Ashcombe and James King of the Vestry. The contractor was Nathaniel Howard, but he died and was replaced by Thomas Johnson. This last order is signed by Philip Key, vestryman.

¹³ Undertaker, the equivalent of the modern builder, or contractor.

10th April, 1721. Annual Easter meeting. Choice is made of Bennett Lowe and Charles Aisquith in the room of Philip Locke and Thomas Gosling as vestrymen. James Keech continued as warden of the Church and John Gibbons of the chapel. Bennett Lowe refused the office of vestryman and was replaced by Hugh Hopewell. Captain Truman Greenfield was chosen in the place of John Ashcombe, deceased. The Vestry is now formed of Capt. Hugh Hopewell, John King, Truman Greenfield, Charles Somerville Smith, and Thomas Aisquith. James Keech continued as clerk to the Parish, and Charles Hodgkin to the chapel. 12,000 lbs. tob. plus 17,000 has recently been spent on the Church. Thomas Johnson has failed to complete the repairs and John Cade has succeeded him.

21st March, 1722. Easter Monday election. Randall Morris and John King were chosen vice Richard Hopewell and John King. Charles Ashcombe and Michael Jenifer were chosen wardens for the coming year. Ashcombe refused to accept the service and was fined 1000 lbs. for non-compliance with the wishes of the parishioners. James Hulse was returned in his place. Thomas Whistler became sexton and agreed to keep clean the churchyard and the spring.

3rd June, 1722. A full vestry meeting at the home of the minister, Mr. Scott. The chapel was ordered to be repaired, Mr. Aisquith to have charge of the work. It was ordered that James King "may have room to build a pew, and may take two families in with him, Hugh Hopewell's and Edward King's. Michael Jenifer is allowed to build a pew "next to" James King, the pew to be 4' wide, and the length of Mr. Read's. Captain Truman Greenfield and Charles Smith also have "liberty" to build a pew in the Church, in the new addition thereto. John Anderson is to build a pew in the same location. Mr. Richard Estep and Mr. Goslin are also to have pews, and receive John Burroughs, Lawrence Lant and John Edwards. Rev. Robert Scott, Thomas Crabb and William Smith are to have pews "forever." Samuel Williamson, Capt. John Briscoe and Thomas Swann have permission to build a pew in the body

of the Church next to Capt. Greenfield. Mrs. Elizabeth Keech is to have a pew next the pulpit. James Wood, Mr. Lent, Jonas Baker, Abraham Parker, James Galwith, James Hulse, James Summervell, John Ramsey, Jonas Parker, Christopher Jones and William Parker are all to have pews.

14th April, 1723. Annual Easter meeting. Samuel Abell and John Read were made vestrymen; Samuel Wood and Davis Evans wardens of the Church and chapel. The new addition to the Church is ordered to "be extended to the door of the old part, and a new window to be cut behind the pulpit, the work to be done by John Cade, undertaker." It was ordered that the church-wardens "procure white wands in order to restrain ill-behavior in the Church for the time to come." Ordered that Samuel Wood have a glazier glaze the Church, the work to be done at 6 d. a foot. Ordered that only Giles Cooper be allowed to build pews in the Church, he finishing them for 350 lbs., except locks.

6th April, 1723. Easter Monday election. Captain Thomas T. Greenfield and John Cartwright were chosen vestrymen. Captain Truman Greenfield and Robert Hutchins became wardens (the names of the retiring vestrymen are omitted). James Keech declined the office of registrar, whereupon Charles Hodgkin was appointed.

The entire Vestry is formed by Rev. Robert Scott, Randall Morris, Samuel Abell, James Read, John Cartwright, T. T. Greenfield and John Anderson.

24th June, 1724. A Vestry trial for unlawful cohabitation between Mary Russell and John Mitchell was postponed on account of the absence of Mr. Morris, the accuser. It was ordered that William Elliot, Michael Yoe and Peter Aucole have the fourth pew in the new addition. Ordered that John Dave, Samuel Sothoron and John Murphy have the pew next Capt. Greenfield's. New pews are to be built for Capt. Morris and William Smith, and that Mr. Scott have the use of one of them. The chapel is to be strengthened by "plats" and rafters.

29th March, 1725. Michael Jenifer and Philip Clarke became vestrymen; Charles Smith and Robert Hutchins wardens of the Upper and Lower churches, respectively. Thomas Gosling, attorney for Robert Strutton, deceased, presented the Church with a silver tankard, as directed in his will. Ordered that Philip Clarke have "liberty" to build in the porch next Mr. Aisquith's. Samuel Abell is contracted with to weather-board the chapel, and make two windows in it. He is also to remove the partition between the porch and the body of the edifice.¹⁴

11th April, 1726. The annual election is held at the Church. The parishioners make choice of Charles Ashcombe and Lawrence Lant for new vestrymen replacing John Read and Samuel Abell. Randall Morris became warden of the Church and James Bowles of the chapel, vice Charles Smith and Robert Hutchins. A copy of the penal laws of the colony is ordered to be read after the service. The pew belonging to Randall Morris is now assigned to Mrs. Priscilla Spaulding and the heirs of Charles Smith. Allan Davis is to have the third pew in the Church. James King has "liberty" to build a pew with Hugh Hopewell. Ordered that Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer and John Leatherhead have a pew adjoining that of Michael Jenifer's on the West side of the Church. It is reported by Henry Gibbons, constable of Resurrection Hundred, that Edmond Plowden and John Read have not entered as taxables. Ordered that the Vestry expects them to pay their 10 per poll tax, and that they will appear before the next Vestry meeting or show cause to the contrary. Philip Clarke, George Bowles, Robert Clarke, Lawrence Lant, Samuel Sothoron, Isaac Shanwell and Alexander Scott are assigned pews in the Church. "Fine Holland is to be procured for a surplice for the Rev. Mr. Scott."

30th October, 1727. At the house of Mr. Scott. The Vestry ordered that Mrs. Mary Keech have of the old glass that

¹⁴ Under the whip of the Rev. Mr. Scott the attendance of the vestrymen is far more punctilious than in the past.

is in the Church, as much as she may have occasion for, paying 5 d. a foot. Ordered that the glass in the possession of Major Truman Greenfield be brought to the chapel. Ordered that Robert Clarke have the pew formerly held by John Leatherhead. Ordered that the extra 5 lb. per poll be continued. Ordered that Charles Hodgdon pull down the old porch to the Church. Ordered that the vacant pews be let in the Church, and the parishioners be notified thereof. At this, irregular, meeting Mr. George Bowles and Robert Clarke were elected vestrymen in the place of T. T. Greenfield and John Cartwright. John Anderton was made warden of the Church and Robert Hutchins was continued at the chapel. Samuel Sothoron also became a member of the vestry, vice Charles Ashcombe, deceased. A pew is assigned to Mr. John Willson.

22nd April, 1728. Easter Monday. The parishioners chose Thomas Brooke and James Wood in the room of Michael Jennifer and Robert Clarke. The new church-wardens were John Chesley and Robert Hutchins, the latter for the chapel. The complete Vestry is Lawrence Lant, Samuel Sothoron, George Bowles, Robert Clarke, Thomas Brooke and James Wood.

7th April, 1729. Easter. Thomas Aisquith and David Jones became vestrymen replacing Lawrence Lant and Samuel Sothoron. The new warden was John Forbes, Robert Hutchins being continued.

30th March, 1730. Thomas Truman Greenfield and John Chesney replaced George Bowles and Robert Clarke for the lower Parish, and Charles Somerset Smith and Richard Hazel became Vestry members for the Upper one. Mr. Scott presided. Cap. Smith declined the position and David Evan was appointed. Charles Hutchins is now clerk to the Vestry. Carter Clarke is registrar. Mr. Scott is to keep the vestry books at his home.

19th November, 1730. The Rev. Mr. Scott announced to the Vestry "in consideration of bodily infirmities" that he would ask for a "ministerial assistant" to be appointed, and

named the Rev. Hugh Jones; also that he be paid 8000 lbs. tob. for his yearly services to the Parish, the salary to be paid out of the regular 40 per poll tax. Charles Hodgkin, an active member of the Parish, died.

19th April, 1731. The new vestrymen are George Plater and John Tomsen, replacing Thomas Brooke and James Wood. Charles Wade became warden of the Upper, and Allan Davies of the Lower church. The parishioners voting at this meeting were: Thomas Brome, Melville Locke, John Estep, John Abell, Philip Clarke, Samuel Abell, James Keech, Samuel Keech, Aquilla Hutchins, George Plater, John Chesley, George Bowles, John Mead, John Thompson, Allen Davies, John Anderson, Jonathan Willson.

Allen Davies qualified as warden of the Church. The Act concerning the fines for profane swearing was read, namely, 850 lbs. on conviction. Mr. Carter Clarke the registrar now keeps the Parish books at his house.¹⁵

13th July, 1732. At a Vestry meeting of this date John Edwards and John Willson qualify as vestrymen, but it was found that Mr. Edwards was not a freeholder and could not properly serve. James Wood was appointed registrar in Carter Clarke's place, he departing for England. Randall Morris replaced Mr. Edwards. James Wood was disqualified as vestryman, no reason therefor being given.

30th October, 1732. A petition was drawn to the Justices of St. Mary's and Charles Counties requesting an additional 3 lb. per poll in St. Mary's and 5 lb. per poll in Charles, for Parish purposes. Mr. Scott was requested to keep in his custody the gold lace and ten window "stages," the property of the Parish.

26th March, 1733. Easter election held at the chapel-of-ease. Randall Morris and Philip Clarke became vestrymen. John Anderton became warden of the Church, and John N. Hasler of the chapel. John Bramwell was paid for "stopping

¹⁵ Any note of the annual meeting for the year 1732 seems to have been omitted from the record, and is replaced by the following entry.

the holes in the Church." A constant reference is made to the necessity of keeping the Church Spring clean.

3rd February, 1734. In the presence of George Plater, Philip Clarke, and Thomas Aisquith, and a body of parishioners, the Rev. Arthur Holt exhibited a letter of introduction from Governor Ogle to the Vestry as minister to All Faith's Parish. The instrument was ordered to spread on the Parish book.

The Rev. Mr. Scott had died, the date not being given, but in this year. Mr. Philip Key was administrator of his estate. The Vestry call on Mr. Key to place in order the glebe lately occupied by the minister, and keep the livestock in good hands.

12th April, 1734. Good Friday. The Vestry is now formed of the Rev. Mr. Holt, John Tompsen, George Plater, John Edwards, Randall Morris, Thomas Aisquith and John Forbes. John Anderton and Richard Hasler were wardens with William Wilkinson. Jonathan Willson was recorder, and receipts for books A and B of the Vestry. An entry says that Mr. Scott so neglected the glebe "that it is quite gone to ruin," only the Vestry house remaining on it. The patent of "Greenfield" the property left to the Parish by Mr. Dansey was delivered to the Vestry by Mr. Lant. This is the property sold to the Ashcombes. The Church plate is to be delivered to Mr. Williamson by John Anderton.

24th June, 1734. Lawrence Lant ran the "lines" of the Churchyard, and James Keech gave an additional half-acre for a yard, the original acre having been bought from John Price, carpenter, in 1692, the Church then standing on it. The bounds of the lot are to be marked by cedar posts.¹⁶

After consideration, it was ordered that the pulpit and desks

¹⁶ The church building is now in such deplorable condition that the walls on the South side have to be supported by props. The chancel has also to be supported in the same way. The new half-acre joins the old yard on the northwest side. In the Vestry record it appears that the lot of land formerly sold by Price lay at the northwest corner of a tract formerly sold to Cornelius Wilkinson, which was by the said Wilkinson transferred to Capt. James Keech, deceased, and lies by a roadside. The new half-acre is given by James Keech, the grandson of the Captain. Sur. by Law. Lant. Plat to be recorded in the vestrybook.

in the Church be removed and placed in the charge of the Rev. Mr. Holt.

1st October, 1734. The incumbent, Mr. Holt, left the Parish after an eight months stay.

11th November, 1734. The Vestry received the Rev. John Urquahart, who presented a letter of introduction from Governor Ogle, constituting him rector of All Faith's Church. This letter was dated Annapolis, 25th October, 1734. It was considered at this meeting whether it was proper to devote any balance of the 40 per poll tax for the year to the repair of the Church, or solely to the repair of the glebe buildings. The decision was to repair the glebe, the churches, "both Upper and Lower being incapable of repair." John Edwards was, however, instructed to do the best he could towards repairs to them.

7th April, 1735. Easter Election. The parishioners made choice of Samuel Jenifer and John Estep as wardens in the place of John Edwards and William Wilkinson.

The next meeting of the Vestry was at St. Mary's Court House (Leonardtown). There were present Mr. Urquahart, Philip Clarke, Thomas Aisquith, Samuel Jenifer, and Richard Hame, the last a warden. Philip Key, the executor of the Rev. Mr. Scott came before the Vestry and demanded that part of the 40 per poll tax that was due Mr. Scott at his death, which appeared to be twenty-five days. Mr. Scott received 29,000 lbs. yearly. The amount due to the estate would be 2070 lbs.

A petition addressed to the Justices of St. Mary's County was read to ascertain the confines of the glebe and plat the same. (This plat is entered in the Vestry record).

9th March, 1736. A meeting at the chapel. 570 taxables are reported living in the St. Mary's portion of the parish. Messrs. James Swan, John Johnson Sothoron, James Briscoe and Robert Elliot were appointed Commissioners by James Read, the County official of the Lord Baltimore to lay out a piece of land called Fan Kirk in All Faith's Parish, the present glebe, the bounds of which are "antient" and decide whether the land belong to any other than the Parish. Peregrine Jowles

first ran the metes. An assessment of 6 d. per poll was voted on the taxables of Charles and St. Mary's Counties, later to be modified to 3 d.

11th April, 1737. Three new vestrymen and two wardens were to be chosen at this election. Choice was made of William Wilkinson, Michael Taney and Thomas Taney for vestrymen, and Samuel Abell and Samuel Jenifer in the room of John Cartwright and John Anderson. Aquilla Hutchins was continued at the lower church.¹⁷

11th November, 1737. At a Vestry meeting held at the chapel a Vestry Room was ordered to be built, 16' x 12', with an inside chimney.

1738. There is no record of an Easter meeting this Spring. The members of the Vestry were John Read, John Chesley, William Wilkinson, Samuel Abell, John Abell and Michael Taney. John Read is clerk to the Vestry, and Thomas Bramhall continued as sexton. Mr. Willson, register, delivered to the Vestry Liber A. and B. of the register books, and a deed from Richard Webb to Raphael Hayward, also one from Hayward to the Vestry for the glebe, also, a patent for 12 acres of land called Greenfield. George Bowles and John Abell were the present church-wardens, respectively, of the Church and chapel.

9th May, 1739. The annual meeting of the Vestry and parishioners was held at the Church. Three new vestrymen and two wardens were to be elected. Choice was made of Thomas Reeder, John Edwards and Samuel Sothoron for vestrymen in the place of John Chesley, John Abell and John Read. Samuel Wood became warden in the room of George Bowles at the Church, and Philip Clarke at the chapel vice John Abell. Bramwell was continued as sexton for both churches with salaries of 40 shillings for the lower and 30 for the Upper one.

"The parishioners sent a petition to the Assembly for an

¹⁷ The coinage of Great Britain is now current in the Colony, but only replaces tobacco in part.

Act enabling them to levy for as much money as would enable them to build a church. Mr. Philip Key will write the petition at the instance of Mr. Urquahart. A question arose whether the land on which the chapel stood belonged to the Parish. "John Read stated that he had heard Robert Hutchins say that William Hutchins had given two acres of land for the use of the chapel in consideration of having a pew next the window on the South side."

29th April, 1740. Easter general meeting. The Vestry of this date were Philip Tucker, Thomas Reeder, John Edwards, Samuel Sothoron, Thomas L. Greenfield, J. Michael Taney. Thomas Willson and Aquilla Hutchins were wardens. James Hutchinson was clerk to the vestry vice John Read.¹⁸

30th March, 1741. Annual Meeting. Only one new vestryman seems to have been chosen, Philip Read. Samuel Jenifer and Thomas Greenfield became wardens. Notice was given that the petition of the Assembly had been duly sent to Annapolis. This was to rebuild the Church.

26th April, 1742. Annual. At this election three vestrymen were to be selected. Choice was made of Philip Clarke, James Keech and John Burroughs, for the Vestry in the place of Samuel Sothoron, John Edwards and Thomas Reeder. Samuel Jenifer became warden of the chapel and Joseph Wood of the Church, the latter in the place of Thomas Greenfield. It was ordered that the patents and deeds of the Parish lands be delivered to the Rev. Mr. Urquahart, namely: John Boag's conveyance for 500 acres; Webb's conveyance to Raphael Hayward; Hayward's conveyance of 250 acres to the Vestry, and the patent for Greenfield. The pulpit now in the Church was to be re-located so as to give greater light for reading, this to be done by James Keech. Fines were ordered for Charles King, T. T. Greenfield and Philip Clarke for non-attendance at meetings. Ordered that Mrs. Richard Burroughs buy a table cloth and four napkins for the use of the Church.

¹⁸ The attendance of the vestrymen on meetings is by no means as regular as under Mr. Scott.

4th April, 1743. Easter election. The parishioners chose Col. George Plater and John Chesley, to replace Capt. Greenfield and Charles King, vestrymen, and Samuel Sothoron and Samuel Abell vice Richard Burroughs and Samuel Jenifer as wardens. Thomas Hutchinson was continued as sexton of the chapel.

26th March, 1744. The annual meeting was held at the chapel. Choice was made of Samuel Abell for vestryman in the room of Philip Read, and of John Cartwright as warden of the Upper and of Thomas Fish for the Lower church. The sexton is to acquaint Thomas Wilton that he has no right in Mr. Sothoron's pew. Twelve pence is to be asked of the County Court for parish expenses instead of the 40 per poll tax.

(To Be Continued.)

LIEUT. NOAH DIXON WALKER¹ TO HIS FATHER NOAH WALKER.

Camp 44th Va. Infantry
Port Royal. Feby 10th, 1863.

My Very Dear Father,

It has been my purpose for many months to obey the promptings and dictates of that ardent and profound affection, which

¹ Noah Dixon Walker, the son of Noah Walker and his wife Sarah Ann (Caughy) Walker, was born in Baltimore, May 17, 1834. He was a man of exceptional literary attainments, and of exemplary character. He was a student of the classics and collected a fine library, gathered personally during his visits to England and Continental Europe. At the outbreak of the Civil War he went to Richmond and offered his services in aid of the Confederacy. He raised a Company and was offered the Captaincy, but declined, and became the first Lieutenant in the 44th Virginia Regiment, C. S. A.

He was killed at Chancellorsville in the second day's battle, Sunday, May 3, 1863. He was buried on the battle field, but later was removed to Richmond and interred in Hollywood Cemetery. About 1868 his body was

I have always from the earliest period of my youth felt for you, and address you a letter containing an account of my career since I left home. At the beginning of the present revolution which has separated the Northern from the Southern states, and given birth to the Confederate Government, I perceived that it was a struggle between Liberty, on the one side, and Tyranny on the other. I believed that Abraham Lincoln had been placed in power by an insane political faction, upon the ruins of our once sacred Constitution, and that he and his party, to possess and hold the political power of the country, would perpetrate any act, however outrageous, to continue their unconstitutional authority. The accuracy of these opinions, formed at the inception of the revolution, have been fully proved and confirmed by the subsequent events. Holding these views of our political condition I determined to go to Virginia, espouse the holy cause of Southern freedom, and to enlist and battle under the sacred banner of independence. Following this determination I left Baltimore, came to Richmond and entered the Confederate Army as a Second Lieutenant, on the 10th day of June 1861, in the 44th Reg^t Va Infantry. My Regiment remained about three weeks in a camp of Instruction, and was then ordered to North Western Virginia, just before our disaster in that section, in July 1861, for the purpose of reinforcing Gen'l Garnet. Disaster, though, befell our arms at Rich Mountain, and we were compelled to abandon a portion of that part of Virginia. I continued serving in that part of the State during the whole of the North Western Campaign, first under Gen'l Ro. E. Lee, Gen'l H. B. Jackson, then Loring and Edward Johnson. I served in this country from 1 July 1861 to the 1st of May 1862. And just here, it is proper that I should tell you that this North Western Virginia Campaign was considered by all to be the severest and most arduous that any part of our Army passed through.

again disinterred and reburied in Green Mount Cemetery, Baltimore. He was unmarried. The original letter has been presented to the Maryland Historical Society by Henry M. Walker, Esq.

We served for the most part in a bleak barren and extremely cold mountainous country, and our sufferings from the weather alone, were of the most intense nature.

In May last, while our North Western Virginia Army was lying in the little village of West View, Augusta County, Va., and before the overpowering number of Bank's army, it was determined by Gen'l Jackson to form a junction of the two armies, and attack Gen'l Milroy, the Federal officer, then commanding the North Western Army, which was then occupying a place called McDowells, in Highland County Va. In accordance with Gen'l Jackson's plans the two armies were united, and we attacked the Enemy, drove him from his position and pursued him down into Pendleton Co. Va. This was my first connection with the army of Stonewall Jackson. In the latter part of May, Gen'l Jackson began his movement down the Valley, and fought the battle of Front Royal and Winchester, completely routing the army of Gen'l Banks and driving him out of Va. and across the Potomac. The enemy, with the hope of retrieving the loss sustained by this defeat, and also with the hope of inflicting some punishment upon Gen'l Jackson, and his army, began making movements upon his rear, front and flank. These movements produced the battles of Strasburg, Harrisonburg and Cross Keys, with Freedom, and Port Republic, with Shields, in all of which we were victorious. In all of these battles, I participated with my regiment, and in two of them it distinguished itself, above all others which participated in them. At Cross Keys we charged the famous Garibaldi Guard of New York, & routed them, and they numbered at least four times our strength. And again, brave old Gen'l Ewell gave us credit on the field of Port Republic of saving the battle. And in this field it is proper that I should tell you my beloved father that my own conduct was such as to elicit the praise of both my Col. Wm. C. Scott, and of Maj. Gen. Ewell. After the last named battle my company was so reduced that it was sent to Richmond to recruit. We recruited for some two months, when we were ordered to Battery No. 8, one of the defences of that

city. Here we remained for about the same length of time, and from that place we were ordered to the Army of Northern Virginia of which you of course know that Gen'l Lee is the head and commander. I am now the 1st Lieutenant of my company and hope ere long to be advanced still higher. My company is in that proud and distinguished division of the army Stonewall Jackson's Corps. You thus see, thanks to Almighty God, I, have passed through seven pitched battles uninjured, and it is my ardent hope that his omnipresent arm will continue to protect me until I am restored to you and family and my friends. In all these events of danger trials and hardships through which I have passed since I have parted with you my beloved father, a recollection of you has been my constant stimulus to exertion, a recollection of the pride and joy you would feel in any success of mine, has been my perpetual inducement to increased and greater efforts. It was with great distress, I learned some time since of the death of Cousin John. Express to Aunt Lizzie and Dorcas, my sympathy for them in their great trouble. Give my Kindest love to Brother Ben and the children, also to all my relatives. Nothing more but remain, Your affectionate Son.

N. D. W.

I suppose you have heard, before this, of the death of George Martin, who was formerly a clerk in the store. He was killed by the explosion of a gun in the second battle of Manasses. He was a very good young man, and a true patriot, and entered the Confederate Army during the darkest period of the war, just after our reverses at Roanoke Island & Fort Donelson, and the fall of New Orleans dear friend
 fallen a martyr to the cause of Freedom. He received a mortal wound at the battle of Gaine's Mills, before Richmond, whilst gallantly leading a charge of his regiment, the 11th Texans, of which he was the Lt. Col. Nelson Read has improved since but is still very feeble, and ought to go home. I hope you have taken good care of my books and still

continue the subscription to the Illustrated London News, Appelton's Encyclopedia and the other periodicals I was subscriber to previous to leaving home. Tell Mr. Irving to attend to them for me.

N. D. W.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

October 14, 1935.—The regular meeting of the Society was called to order at 8.15 p. m. by Vice-President J. Hall Pleasants, in the absence of President Clinton L. Riggs.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, as read.

Mr. Shriver, Corresponding Secretary, read the list of donations made to the Library and Gallery during the summer months, and gave a brief account of the most interesting ones.

It was reported that Mrs. Gilman Paul made a gift of \$200.00 for the restoration and arrangement of our valuable collection of maps.

It was reported that representatives from the National Museum in Washington visited our building and were most impressed with our collections, but particularly so with the swords which we have on display. They have volunteered their services in assisting to write up the history of our swords.

The following named persons were elected to membership:

Life

Mrs. Katharine Mackenzie Brevitt

Active

Mrs. Tunstall Smith
Mrs. N. Winslow Williams
Mrs. Henry Alfred Todd
Mr. Pinkney McLean
Mr. Joseph H. Himes

Mr. Frederick R. Bartlett
Mr. H. Morton Merriman
Mrs. William B. Bland
Mr. J. W. Scott
Mr. Charles B. Owens

Dr. Walter R. Graham, Jr.	Mr. W. Wiley Hopkins
Dr. William B. Howell	Mr. Walter S. Caldwell
Mr. Albert B. Hoen	Mrs. Alice L. L. Ferguson
Miss Margaret D. Boehm	Mr. Leon Miller
Mr. Walter F. Perkins	Mr. Thomas Mitchell Jenifer
Mr. Robert B. Harrison	Mrs. Archibald Stuart Chalfant
Mr. Morgan Marshall	Dr. H. Lawrence Wheeler
Miss Mary Louise Johnson	Mrs. James Walter Thomas
Mr. Don Swann	Dr. S. Griffith Davis
Mr. Milton Campbell	Mr. Herrick F. Kidder
Mr. R. Contee Rose	Miss Leonora V. Shower
Mrs. Henry Lockhart	Dr. Cyrus F. Horine
Mr. Henry Lockhart, Jr.	Miss Lydia E. Spence
Mrs. Ella V. Mahoney	
Capt. Thomas K. Vincet, U. S. A.	

Associate

Mr. Richard Bateman Miller	Mr. W. Eldridge Lowe
Mr. James E. Lee	Mr. Evan Rinehart
Miss Laura Leach	Mr. Ruben G. Steinmeyer
Mr. Tracy W. McGregor	Mr. David Haines Ball
Mr. Kennedy C. Watkins	Mrs. Caroline C. Greenway

A letter from Mayor Jackson asked the Society to appoint one of its members to represent the Society on the Art Commission of the City of Baltimore. Mr. Laurence Hall Fowler, Chairman of the Gallery Committee of the Society, our former representative on the Art Commission, was reappointed with the approval of the society.

Since the last meeting of the Society we have had a serious loss in the death of our most efficient Librarian, Charles Fickus. We would like the members to know that we have not only lost a very able Librarian, but one whose knowledge of manuscripts in the possession of the Society made it possible for him to tell investigators what particular manuscripts or papers would be most helpful.

The following minute, adopted by the Council, was read:

"The Council of the Maryland Historical Society wish to record an expression of their feeling of profound sorrow upon learning of the death on October 3rd of Charles Fickus, Librarian of the Society. During his connection with the Society for a period of twenty-three years, Mr. Fickus was unswervingly devoted to its interests, his loyalty and intelligent appreciation of his varied responsibilities contributing greatly to the pleasure and satisfaction not only of members of the society, but of the large number of others, who during his term of service used its facilities.

"The Council in recording this evidence of its appreciation of the personal qualities and service of Mr. Fickus, desires also to extend to his family its sympathy in the loss which they have sustained."

The sentiment of the Council, as expressed in the above Minute, was adopted as the general feeling of the Members of the Society and upon motion duly seconded and unanimously carried.

The Members of the Society were asked to attend, if possible, the service on October 19th, 1935, at West Nottingham Academy in celebration of "Founders Day."

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mrs. J. Appleton Wilson, July 3, 1935.

Mr. Thornton Rollins, July 6, 1935.

Mrs. G. Ridgely Sappington, August 20, 1935.

Mr. Theodore A. Steinmueller, September 12, 1935.

Mr. John J. Nelligan, October 13th, 1935.

It was reported that certain donations had been made towards the purchase of a miniature said to be Francis Scott Key at the age of 19 years.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Founders of the Colonial Families of Ridgely, Dorsey, and Greenberry, of Maryland. By HENRY RIDGELY EVANS, Litt. D. Washington, 1935. Pp. 45.

This brochure contains informal genealogies of the families named in the title, the material having been secured, in part in England, but the work of local genealogists has been heavily drawn upon. It is illustrated with ten half tones, and is well printed, but lacks an index.

Correction. In vol. 29, p. 329, line 11 of the "Disney Bible," should read: Lucy Owings Disney, married Gustavus Timanus (seven times Mayor of Laurel, Md.)

Information wanted concerning Ballinger family. According to Record of Queen Anne's Parish, Prince George's County Md., Francis Ballinger and his wife Judith had the following children:

Elizabeth,	born	2 June 1701
John,	"	19 April 1703
William,	"	16 April 1705
Richard,	"	25 May 1706

Was the William Ballinger in list of non-enrollers, April 22, 1776, (*Md. Hist. Mag.* vol. 11, p. 249) the William Ballinger of the above record?

Mrs. W. M. Sherard,
1110 4th Ave., West Hendersonville, N. C.

HANCE—JOHNS. Jacob and Jane (Johns) Hance, removed from Calvert County, Md., to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1837. They had children, Rebecca, Kinsey, Benjamin J., George W., James J., Elizabeth, and Jacob Thomas, all born in Calvert County. Who were the parents of Jacob Hance, and Jane Johns?

John A. Sherman,
2015 Ivar Ave., Hollywood, California

COMPTON—BRISCOE. Who were the parents of William Stephen Compton, 1760-1843. Who were the parents of his wife Chloe Briscoe, b. 31 March 1764; died 1846, both from Southern Maryland, and later removed to West Virginia?

Who were the parents of Stephen Compton who married Mary Joy?

Mrs. Katharine Nicols Grove,
1921 19th St., Washington, D. C.

HOLLAND. Wanted parents of Nathan Holland, who took Oath of Allegiance in Montgomery County, Md., and who married Sarah Waters. Was he related to Frances Holland (Heitman)?

Miss Cordelia Jackson,
3420 Prospect Ave., Washington, D. C.

PLUMER—FARRELL. Information wanted concerning the parents and ancestors of Anne Farrel, who married Jonathan Plumer in 1754, at Oldtown, Md. The Plumers later were among the first settlers at Fort Pitt, Pa. Their son, George, was the first white child born west of the Allegheny Mountains in British territory, and later was a member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

Luther F. Carlton,
1242 South Kenmore, Los Angeles, California

ARNOLD. (a) Benjamin Roser or Rosier claimed right to 150 acres of land, Feb. 16, 1671, for transporting one Benjamin Arnold, into the Province. Information wanted concerning Benjamin Arnold and his family?

(b) Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 2, p. 30, will dated Jan. 12, 1686, shows that Thomas Maddox, Anne Arundel Co., Md., married Rachel, daughter of Anthony Arnold. Who was the father of Anthony Arnold? What was the Maiden name of Rachel, his wife?

(c) Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 1, p. 4, Thomas Arnold, Nov. 11, 1645. Who was the father of this Thomas Arnold? When and where was he born?

Mrs. W. M. Sherard,
1110 4th Ave., West Hendersonville, N. C.

GRIFFITH—Abel Griffith who married April 2, 1834, Hannah Gore, who were her parents? Information on the Gore family of Maryland, or Pa.

Benjamin Griffith who married Frances Morris, of Pa. or Md.

Mrs. Charles B. Hynson,
9045 Whitney Ave., Elmhurst, L. I., New York

STODDERT. Information wanted of the parents, grand parents and great grandparents of Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy in 1798.

Dr. Percy G. Hamlin,
Station F., Box 4812, Philadelphia

ALTIZER. Information wanted concerning Emera Altizer (called also Ambrose Altizer), a native of Germany, who in July 1773 married at Hagerstown, Mary ———, aged 14 years; lived in Berkeley Co., W. Va., and Frederick County, Md. The husband died in 1819 and the wife in 1850. Tradition says that Altizer was kidnapped when a child.

Mrs. Charles V. Bray,
West Point, Va.

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